



# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

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# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-89-148

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## Nguyen Co Thach Addresses Paris Conference

### Part 1

*BK0108051589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[“First part” of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach’s speech at 30 July Paris international conference on Cambodia—read by announcer]

[Text] Excellencies the co-chairmen, excellencies the foreign ministers, ladies and gentlemen:

First of all we greatly appreciate the efforts of the French Republic and the French foreign minister himself in arranging this International Conference on Cambodia. We also welcome the great efforts made by the Republic of Indonesia and the Indonesian foreign minister to overcome all obstacles in making JIM 1 and JIM 2 [first and second Jakarta informal meetings] a success, thus paving the way for this International Conference in Paris today.

It is the great responsibility of all of us present here today to contribute to reaching a overall political solution to the Cambodian issue and to ending the war and restoring peace in Cambodia, thus meeting the interests of the Cambodian people and of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

After many years of deadlock, thanks to efforts made by Southeast Asian countries and by Cambodian parties concerned over the past 2 years, conditions have been made available for the solution of the Cambodian issue. In order to prevent the conference from deadlock and to satisfactorily solve the Cambodian issue, it is necessary for us to look back over the approaches which have been made to the Cambodian issue in the past.

Over the past 10 years at the United Nations a number of forces have imposed a solution—taking sides with one faction against another. This has led the Cambodian issue to deadlock. The recognition of the genocidal Pol Pot regime constituted a violation of the UN Charter on opposing genocide and has run counter to the interests of the Cambodian people, the victims of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

The United Nations has played an active role in maintaining peace and settling through negotiations a number of international and regional conflicts but, regrettably, on account of the erroneous resolutions on Cambodia, the United Nations has been unable to play any role in solving the Cambodian issue. On the other hand, over the past 10 years, the Nonaligned Movement has made worthy contributions to solving the Cambodian issue by peaceful means. The sixth, seventh, and eighth nonaligned summit conferences as well as the many conferences of nonaligned foreign ministers held over the past 10 years or so have decided to leave the Cambodian seat vacant and have, through consensus, adopted various

resolutions calling on the Cambodian parties and Southeast Asian countries to solve the Cambodian issue through negotiations on the basis of respecting Cambodia’s national rights.

In compliance with the spirit of these resolutions of the Nonaligned Movement, from mid-1987, the two groups of Southeast Asian countries and the two opposing Cambodian sides have held talks. The results of the talks between the Southeast Asian countries at JIM 1 and JIM 2 as well as the talks between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk representing the two opposing Cambodian forces have achieved a breakthrough in the Cambodian issue and laid the basis for a complete solution to the Cambodian question. They also paved the way for the holding of this Paris international conference.

Over the past 2 years, two processes have developed—the JIM process aimed at solving the international aspects of the Cambodian issue and the process of talks held between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk representing the two opposing Cambodian forces designed to solve the internal aspects of the Cambodian issue.

At this international conference, the two opposing Cambodian forces—the State of Cambodia on the one side and Democratic Kampuchea on the other—are present as well as all those countries belonging to the two groups of Southeast Asian countries holding different views on the Cambodian issue. Also present are six big countries, namely the Soviet Union, the United States, China, India, Britain, and France, a number of countries which took part in the settlement of three earlier international conflicts—at the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indochina, the 1961-62 Geneva Conference on Laos, and the 1973 Paris Conference on Vietnam—the Nonaligned Movement chairmen, the UN secretary general, and those countries which have contributed to solving the Cambodian issue in a way different from that advocated by the United Nations. The presence of the two opposing Cambodian forces is witness to the spirit of using peaceful negotiations to solve the Cambodian issue.

I welcome China’s initiative in using the principle of unanimity for the conference to take decisions instead of using the majority as a means to impose erroneous resolutions on the Cambodian issue as has been done on the Cambodian issue at the United Nations over the past 10 years.

The lessons learned over the past 10 years shows that to make this international conference a success, it is necessary to avoid those paths which have led to deadlock and to respect all the results of the two negotiating processes—the results of JIM 1 and JIM 2 and those of the talks between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk.

Your excellencies co-chairmen, I am very pleased to note that this conference opened at a time when various countries and participants in the conference have held

the same views on vital issues which serve as a basis for a global solution. Although the differences among us are grave, they only involve some specific aspects of the fundamental similarities or they only involve the measures to solve the basic issues. These differences can be gradually smoothed out through calm and patient talks if all sides are determined to reach a political solution to the Cambodian issue.

First of all, I would like to talk about the fundamental similarities. At the JIM 1 and JIM 2 on behalf of the nine Southeast Asian countries directly involved, the Indonesian chairman concluded that all participants had unanimously held that the two key problems of the Cambodian issue are closely related to each other. They are the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia and the prevention of the Pol Pot regime's genocidal policies and acts from being restored. World public opinion has expressed its sympathy with the conclusion welcomed by the Soviet Union and many other socialist countries, supported by the United States, Western Europe and Japan and totally supported by the Non-aligned Movement.

After consulting with the countries participating in these conferences, France sent its second memorandum to the conferences in which the above two problems were clearly pointed out. Both JIM 1 and 2 and the countries concerned have also agreed that the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia will take place along with the termination of all foreign interference and military aid to all Cambodian sides. All countries have agreed that together with the total withdrawal of foreign troops and the termination of military aid, there must be a ceasefire and a civil war must be prevented in Cambodia.

On this occasion, I would like to reassert Chairman Hun Sen's statement that all the remaining Vietnamese volunteer troops in Cambodia will withdraw home from 21 to 26 September 1989. A specific schedule, the number of troops and the route of withdrawal will be provided to the group working on this issue.

All Cambodian sides and countries have unanimously agreed that Cambodia must be independent, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned. All Cambodian sides have unanimously held that the Cambodian people will accomplish their self-determination through free and democratic general elections, and will settle their internal affairs through talks in the spirit of national reconciliation. All foreign countries must respect the principle of nonintervention in Cambodia's internal affairs. All countries and Cambodian sides have unanimously agreed that there will be international guarantee for the agreements reached on the Cambodian issue and that there should be an effective international control structure for the implementation of the agreements reached.

All countries and Cambodian sides have unanimously held that a global solution to the Cambodian issue should be achieved. However, there are still some great

differences among us. All countries have reached highly identical views on the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot regime in Cambodia and the prevention of the genocidal Pol Pot clique from stirring up a civil war but they do not unanimously agree on the measures to eliminate genocide and to prevent it from causing a civil war. Some countries have demanded so limited a role for the genocidal clique that it will not be able to restore genocide. At the same time, in order not to push the genocidal clique to pursuing a civil war, they have considered it one of the four legal factions in Cambodia and authorized it to be legally represented at this international conference and to have the right of veto on all decisions of the conference.

The genocidal Pol Pot clique is the most barbarous regime in mankind's history. They killed more than 3 million Cambodians, plunged the Cambodian people into the grip of genocide, and waged the war of aggression against neighboring countries, mainly Vietnam. The collapse of the Pol Pot clique is the end result of their crimes and policy of aggression.

Despite their collapse, Pol Pot and his cohort continue to apply the same barbarous policy toward their own people in various refugee camps. Their nature has remained unchanged.

For over 10 years now, overcoming the fiercest challenges, the Cambodian people have risen from the dead. Little by little, they have been building a new life in independence, freedom, and peace.

Therefore, any solution which does not include the definitive elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot regime is unacceptable to the Cambodian people and the world people as a whole. Mankind's conscience and justice call for measures to protect the Cambodian people from the genocidal regime.

The genocidal Pol Pot regime must be eliminated once for all like the fascist German-Italian regime and the militarist Japanese regime after the end of World War II. To disband them militarily and politically and to deprive them of their legal position are measures to prevent them from provoking a civil war and reinstating their genocidal regime. Only when they are deprived of all means and instruments and of their legal position can the possibility of their fomenting a civil war and reestablishing their genocidal regime be ruled out.

History has shown that rewards to criminals have only encouraged them to commit new crimes. Munich is an unforgettable lesson. The perpetrators of genocide must be punished. At this conference, they cannot be given any legal status or the right to veto under whatever circumstances.

All countries concerned have unanimously agreed to respect the principle of noninterference in Cambodia's internal affairs. Nevertheless, a request has been made asking this international conference to decide on the establishment of a quadpartite coalition government led by Sihanouk.

The establishment of a political structure comprised of the Cambodian parties involved for the period from the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia to the general elections is part of the Cambodian people's internal affairs. The setting up of that coalition mechanism for a very short transition period lasting 3 to 6 months to make preparations for the holding of free, democratic general elections is a concrete and short-term issue compared with a major principle and the fundamental, long-term issues already agreed upon by the Cambodian parties.

Except for the Cambodian parties, nobody has the right or the capability of realizing the concrete and short-term objective of turning Cambodia into an independent, peaceful, neutral, and non-aligned country, completely eliminating the genocidal Pol Pot regime, guaranteeing the right to self-determination for the Cambodian people through genuinely free and democratic general elections, and bringing about national reconciliation for the Cambodian parties involved.

## Part 2

*BK0108140189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
0500 GMT 1 Aug 89*

[Second and "last part" of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's speech at 30 July Paris International Conference on Cambodia—read by announcer]

[Text] It should be added that Vietnam supports the State of Cambodia's stance which holds that there are only two opposition forces: On one side is the State of Cambodia in full control of the entire Cambodian territory; and, on the other, is Democratic Kampuchea that has no foothold inside Cambodia but is represented at the United Nations. What is ludicrous is that Democratic Kampuchea is divided into three factions: One faction is headed by the Democratic Kampuchea chairman; the second headed by the vice chairman; and the third one headed by the Democratic Kampuchea prime minister. However, they are considered as four factions to create a legal position for the genocidal Pol Pot clique. At the same time, they demand three-fourths of the power in Cambodia and consider their claim fair and reasonable.

Many countries have become anxious that if a national reconciliation institution can not be established during the transitional period, civil war is inevitable and will lead to the danger of reinstalling the genocidal Pol Pot regime or to the superiority of one Cambodian side beneficial to these countries and detrimental to those countries.

I think that such an anxiety is legitimate. There might be three options to solve such an anxiety: First, this is an internal affair of Cambodia. Countries must respect strictly the principle that foreign countries can not intervene in Cambodia's internal affairs. Foreign countries should encourage and help the Cambodian sides to establish a national reconciliation institution, demand a ceasefire between the Cambodian sides, vehemently condemn a civil war, refrain from helping any side that will cause a civil war and refuse to intervene if ever a civil war might occur. Foreign countries should vehemently condemn the genocidal Pol Pot regime and initiate no action to create conditions for the genocidal clique to be revived. Through persevering talks, the Cambodian sides will finally establish a reconciliation institution in the transitional period and organize truly free and democratic general elections under effective international control.

Secondly, if all Cambodian sides cannot agree on the establishment of a reconciliation institution during the transitional period, the conference will decide and impose a provisional coalition government for the transitional period. Such a decision is primarily a serious violation of the principle that internal affairs of countries must be settled by themselves without foreign countries' intervention. The harmful consequences of this violation will override the Cambodian issue, threaten the sovereignty of all countries and have a longterm impact on international relations. Moreover, such a decision by the conference will conflict the interests of some Cambodian sides and will benefit some others in Cambodia. Such a decision is likely not to be implemented by Cambodian sides and civil war will always recur and the danger of restoring the genocidal Pol Pot regime will be very great. The country participants in the conference will have to decide and take greater, stronger and longer measures to intervene.

Third, all countries participating in the conference should create favorable outside conditions for the Cambodian parties to establish a concord mechanism, pledge not to intervene in Cambodia's internal affairs in an attempt to make the establishment of the concord mechanism work to the advantage of one side and to the disadvantage of the other, scrupulously respect the agreements reached by the Cambodian parties, refrain from assisting either Cambodian party to provoke a civil war or intervening in case of a civil war, and give up all attempts to help reestablish the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

Foreign countries, especially neighboring countries, should improve their mutual relations, stop using Cambodia's internal affairs to oppose one another, and scrupulously respect Cambodia's permanent neutrality.

Moreover, the Cambodian parties should pledge to work out a peaceful solution to the establishment of a provisional concord mechanism for the transitional period, observe the cease-fire order, refrain from provoking a

civil war, and eliminate forever the genocidal Pol Pot regime. The Cambodian parties should also pledge to strictly observe the system of Cambodia's permanent neutrality, no matter how they agree on the establishment of this system.

The future Cambodian government to be chosen by the Cambodian people through election, no matter what its political tendency, must also strictly observe the system of Cambodia's permanent neutrality and adopt a friendly policy toward all countries, especially neighboring countries, without discrimination.

Choosing the first option is the best way. Meanwhile, by choosing the third option, we can firmly maintain the principle that no foreign countries are allowed to interfere in Cambodia's internal affairs and can prevent the establishment of a reconciliation constitution during the transitional period from becoming a cause of concern to the various foreign countries concerned.

If the Cambodian parties can reach a settlement at an early date, the conference can also neutralize the conflict on the internal aspect of Cambodia and prevent it from becoming an international issue. We must, however, resolutely eliminate the second option—the imposition by the conference of a solution to the mechanism of national reconciliation during the transitional period.

If Cambodia is to remain permanently neutral as declared by the Cambodian National Assembly, favorable conditions will be created for it to exercise its right to self-determination in conformity with the interests of the Cambodian people without rendering harm to any country. An independent and neutral Cambodia with friendship and cooperation with all countries will become a highly important factor for peace, stability, cooperation, and development in Southeast Asia.

Meanwhile, by establishing a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia according to the principles proposed by the Lao People's Democratic Republic, favorable conditions will be created for the region to ensure Cambodia's permanent neutrality and to turn itself into a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality. This will serve as a firm and long-term basis for the peace of all countries in Southeast Asia and will contribute significantly to world peace.

We agree that international control must be effective and we also agree to the need to distinguish the task of supervising the execution of the agreement on the settlement of the Cambodian issue from the task of implementing various clauses of the agreement. The international control structure is only duty-bound to supervise work related to implementation while the implementation of various clauses of the agreement is the responsibility of all countries and parties concerned. We have also agreed that essential conditions must be created for the international control structure to perform its duty and that it must respect the sovereignty of Cambodia.

We hold that any doubt over the scrupulous implementation of any clause of the agreement on Cambodia must be thoroughly and effectively cleared up by the international control mechanism. Together with the two Cambodian parties, the international conference will discuss specific details and a structure for international control work. The difference is the role of the United Nations in international control work.

Vietnam welcomes a role by the United Nations if it puts an end to the practice of supporting one party while opposing the other in the Cambodian issue. The United Nations should accept the results of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia to pave the way for its role in the Cambodian issue.

We unanimously hold that it is necessary to reach a comprehensive political solution, which includes both the external and internal aspects, and this is the best thing we should strive for. We now have all the essential factors with which to realize this optimal possibility. At present, however, the two Cambodian parties have not yet reached an agreement on a nonbasic and temporary issue, that is, a political mechanism for national reconciliation during the transitional period.

I am of the opinion that the conference should reach agreement on the external aspect while ensuring the fundamental issues on the internal aspect of Cambodia, that have been agreed upon between the two Cambodian parties, and that the conference should encourage all the Cambodian parties to continue holding talks to solve existing specific problems concerning the internal aspect of Cambodia. Meanwhile, all the countries concerned should pledge not to encourage or help various Cambodian parties to provoke civil war and should not intervene or help any party if a civil war arises. The conference will complete its work when an agreement on the internal aspect is reached between the Cambodian parties.

For the past 40 years and more, the people of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos have been the victims of prolonged wars and subject to the largest volume of bombs and ammunition in mankind's history while people in many countries in the world have been allowed to enjoy the longest period of peace this century. The people of these three countries are eager for peace and have the right to live in peace. During the past 40 years, three international conferences have successfully put an end to every war but have failed to bring lasting peace to the people of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. The people of these three countries hope that the Paris international conference will bring about lasting peace for the people of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos as well as for the people of other countries in Southeast Asia.

**Hun Sen Addresses Cambodia Conference**  
*BK0208091589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 1 Aug 89*

[Speech by Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs, and head of the delegation of the State of Cambodia to the international conference on Cambodia in Paris in the afternoon of 30 July—read by announcer]

[Text] First of all, permit me to express our profound thanks to His Excellency Mr President Francois Mitterrand, to the French Government, and to the whole French people for their active contribution to the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem and for all the efforts they have made together with other countries concerned to organize this international conference.

On the same occasion, I would like to thank the governments of various countries whose delegations are here to bring their contributions to the search for peace for the Cambodian people.

The conflict in Cambodia has already lasted for nearly 20 years, resulting in a considerable loss of human life, unimaginable sufferings, and heart-breaking separations of several millions of families; and in a devastation which has plunged the country into total ruin, particularly when the country fell under the genocidal Pol Pot regime. This is the very essence and true nature of the Cambodian problem.

Up to the present, most unfortunately, a certain number of persons has been trying to mislead world public opinion by insisting that the war in Cambodia was provoked by the presence of the Vietnamese troops in this country and that the Cambodian problem was a problem between Vietnam and Cambodia while keeping quiet about Pol Pot's genocidal crimes, which were the root cause of the people's uprising and struggle that enjoyed the assistance of the Vietnamese volunteer troops coming to liberate the Cambodian nation. People might ask what the fate of the Cambodian people would be like should Pol Pot's criminal regime remain in power up to now.

Following a long period of conflict which has shed so much blood and tears, the search for a political solution was started upon with meetings and talks between Prince Norodom Sihanouk and myself. The two Jakarta informal meetings—JIM 1 and JIM 2—in particular, have broken through the political and psychological stalemate and outlined a framework for a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

It is the positive results of these successive Hun Sen-Sihanouk meetings, and especially those of JIM 1 and JIM 2, which were at the basis of the convening of this international conference.

The conclusions of the Jakarta informal meetings on the two key issues of the Cambodian problem—namely, the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia to be proceeded simultaneously with the prevention of the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, with the cessation of military aid to warring Cambodian parties, and with the cessation of all interference in Cambodia's internal affairs—constitute the most important basis for an equitable political settlement of this very complex problem. Any attempt to ignore the results already obtained thanks to the concerted efforts of the countries in the Southeast Asian region and of the Cambodian parties taking part in the Jakarta informal meetings would be an attempt to roll back the process toward a new deadlock.

Of the two key issues of the Cambodian problem, one of them—the one about the presence of the Vietnamese troops—is on the verge of being completely solved, owing to the fact that we have agreed with the SRV to complete the withdrawal of the remaining Vietnamese troops from Cambodia within the period between 21 and 26 September 1989. As of 27 September 1989, there will be not even a single Vietnamese soldier in Cambodia. Therefore, the problems remaining to be solved will be those concerning the prevention of the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime and the prevention of the triggering-off of a civil war by the latter and company. To stave off a civil war following the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and to create favorable conditions for achieving national reconciliation and for smooth elections, our government has proposed an on-the-spot cease-fire to be placed under international control. All pledges by various countries to put an end to all military and other types of aid to the warring Cambodian parties must be made in parallel with the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, with the encouragement for the implementation of the accord on the cease-fire, and with the enactment of measures preventing all possibilities for any one of the Cambodian parties from triggering off a civil war.

The measures to prevent the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime constitute the most important issue to be solved to guarantee the survival of the Cambodian nation. Lately, there have been views according to which the measures capable of preventing the return of the regime of Pol Pot or preventing the launching of a civil war by the latter would be to concede a part of the political and military power to the Pol Pot group within an interim government, after the dismantling of the current ruling Cambodian government. The demand, on the one hand, to let the Pol Potists share political and military power and, on the other, to dismantle the only effective force in Cambodia which is resolved to oppose their return to power would only leave the door wide open to the latter to seize power or provoke a civil war that no one would be able to limit or control.

Any solution to the Cambodian problem must above all take into consideration the vital interests of the Cambodian people and must never make the Cambodian people

hostage of the Khmer Rouge by forcing them to accept their return to power so that there would not be a civil war following the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. We think that it would not be good to force the Cambodian people to make that choice.

In no circumstances, under no pretext, and in no case must we consider the genocidal Pol Pot regime as possessing even the slightest legitimate authority. This regime of genocide has glaringly violated the UN convention of 1948 concerning crimes of genocide.

We think that the measures capable of preventing the return of the Pol Pot regime and deterring the provocation of a civil war by the latter are:

1. To immediately cease all military and other types of aid in its favor in order to deprive it of the possibility of having an armed force capable of helping it seize power and massacre the population.
2. To interdict the Pol Potists from using refugee camps for political and military purposes.
3. To punish the Pol Potist ringleaders, perpetrators of the crimes of genocide. But, as for the Pol Potist combatants who have laid down their weapons, they could be incorporated into the political life of the country.

Along with these measures to prevent the return of the Pol Potist regime and to deter a civil war in the wake of the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and, this, to achieve national reconciliation on the basis of the Cambodian people's right to self-determination and ensure a just solution, we propose that the status quo in the political and military situation be maintained until the completion of the general elections. These elections shall be conducted under the guidance of a supreme steering council—CDS [acronym from the French conseil dirigeant supreme]—and under the control of an international control and supervision mechanism. The CDS will group both Cambodian factions and other Khmer personalities living inside and outside the country. This council's task is to work out an election law, organize and control the general elections, and shall not belong to the mechanism of any government whether it is the government of the State of Cambodia or the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

This international conference is being held with the best intention of bringing an end to a chronic conflict weighing heavily on the Cambodian people. It should deal with matters under its competence, namely questions relating to the international aspect of the Cambodian problem and peace and stability in Southeast Asia. It should encourage the Cambodian parties to continue with their talks to settle their internal problems. And it should guarantee the agreements reached among the Cambodian parties.

In the search for solution to problems within the framework of this conference, I would like to draw the attention of delegations taking part in this conference to the real possibilities stemming from the situation which has evolved and is evolving in Cambodia and the region. Through this evolution, it can be seen that in the international aspect of the Cambodian problem, there is a number of points that could be settled where as, in its internal aspect, the positions of the two Cambodian factions remain far apart. Only the Cambodian parties have the right to settle their internal problems and this is based on the respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination and the respect for the Cambodian people's interests, free from outside interference and pressure. Only the Cambodian people have the right to make decisions on the politico-economic regime of their country, on the force of their government, and on the choice of their leaders.

Before such a situation, in which manner will the conference proceed? The position of my government is to have a political settlement concerning the internal aspect at the same time as the international aspect of the problem, namely a global solution which will put an end to the conflict and will bring an early peace to the Cambodian people. This is the sincere aspiration of our delegation. But in view of the evolution of the situation, we think that we should not let the disagreement on an internal aspect become an obstacle to the settlement of the international aspect. We can settle one after another the problems that can be settled, such as the pullout of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, the cessation of foreign military aid to warring Cambodian parties, the cessation of external interference into Cambodia's internal affairs, the guarantee on the possible accord on a cease-fire, and the creation of an international control and supervision mechanism. We would also be able to contribute to the settlement of the refugee problem if we could agree with each other to do it within a purely humanitarian framework, without having to wait for a global solution, to put an early end to the sufferings of the refugees.

We are always ready to conclude in good faith with the other Cambodian side an agreement on the questions remaining to be solved in order to arrive at a global settlement of the Cambodian problem in the near future. In this context, we make the following proposal to the conference:

- The principle of the right to self-determination of the Cambodian people must be respected. The internal affairs of Cambodia must be settled by the Cambodian parties without external interference. The Cambodian problem must be settled through political means.
- To guarantee the independence, sovereignty, neutrality, and nonalignment of the State of Cambodia, which would contribute to the maintenance of peace inside Cambodia, ward off foreign intervention, and ensure peace for neighboring countries.

- To create an international control and supervision mechanism before the date of the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops to supervise the cease-fire, the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, and the cessation of foreign aid. And with an agreement among the Cambodian parties, this mechanism would also supervise the general elections, on the basis of the respect for the sovereignty of the State of Cambodia. The work, role, and task of this mechanism shall be stipulated in a separate protocol.
- To enact an on-the-spot cease-fire throughout the country. Details shall be stipulated in a separate protocol.
- Following the enactment of the cease-fire, the troops, arms, and munitions, as well as war materiel of Vietnam shall begin to withdraw from Cambodia on 21 September 1989. This withdrawal will be completed on 26 September 1989.
- To adopt concrete measures to prevent the return of the policy and acts of genocide of the Pol Pot gang, and the civil war in Cambodia.
- To cease external interference and the furnishing of arms as well as all other types of aid to all Cambodian parties simultaneously with the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops.
- To encourage the plan to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

Having lived through the war and the Pol Pot genocide, the Cambodian people wish for nothing other than peace, national reconciliation, independence, sovereignty, and freedom in order to be able to rebuild the country and ward off once and for all all dangers of genocide. It is with this profound wish that we have put much patience, perseverance, and good will into the negotiations seeking an acceptable solution which would guarantee the vital interests of the Cambodian people. We have launched an appeal to the other side involved in the conflict so that it would be more realistic and serious in the talks in order to arrive rapidly at an agreement for a lasting peace. Within the framework of its policy of permanent neutrality, declared recently by its National Assembly, the State of Cambodia wishes to coexist peacefully and maintain friendly relations with all countries, regardless of political or social regime, first of all with neighboring countries, on the principles of equality and respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of all countries, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, nonaggression, peaceful settlement of all differences, and respect for mutual interests.

We solemnly declare that the State of Cambodia will not take part in any military alliance or any treaty which would be contrary to its status of neutrality. It will permit neither the presence of foreign armed forces nor the installation of foreign military bases in its territory. It will not permit the use of its territory for intervention in

the internal affairs of other countries. We hope that this policy of permanent neutrality of Cambodia will be respected by all countries, and we appeal to the conference to confer necessary guarantees on the Cambodia's status of permanent neutrality, in the interest of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

**Vietnamese Troop Withdrawal Plans Announced**  
*BK0208084689 Hong Kong AFP in English 1340 GMT  
31 Jul 89*

[Text] Paris, July 31 (AFP)—The last Vietnamese troops to leave Cambodia will withdraw from six points on land and one by sea, the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh announced here Monday.

A communique distributed during the international conference on Cambodia said: "Following its July 25, 1989 declaration on the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from May 1989 till July 1989, the delegation of the State of Cambodia wishes to specify that 24,000 soldiers of the Vietnamese volunteers have been withdrawn together with their heavy arms and equipments.

"The last 26,000 men who still remain in Cambodia will be completely repatriated between September 21-26, 1989, though the following exit points of the Cambodian territory:

"From the village of Phum Nhai	(Rattanakiri)
From the District of Krek	(Kompong Cham)
From the District of Bavel	(Svay Rieng)
From Kaom Samnar	(Prey Veng - Kandal)
From Phnom Den	(Takeo)
From the village of Saal	(Kampot)
From Kompong Som by sea."	

The communique added that "all observers, journalists, groups of international television will be most welcome to watch this final withdrawal of Vietnamese troops."

The names in brackets are provincial administrative seats.

**First Session of Paris Conference Closes**  
*BK0308062189 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
0226 GMT 3 Aug 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 2—The first plenary session of the international conference on Cambodia was closed in Paris Tuesday [1 August], reported an SPK special correspondent.

After two sessions of general debate held on Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning, the conference made a breakthrough in the stalemate created by the Khmer Rouge side. The Khmer Rouge side demanded the inclusion of Vietnam in the ad hoc commission whose

composition would be the Cambodian parties with the coordination of the co-chairmen of the conference, and did not accept the sending of a fact-finding mission to Cambodia.

The conference, at last, reached an agreement on the adoption of a document on the organization of works. In the light of the final document, a control commission, a guarantee commission, a commission for refugees and reconstruction, an ad hoc commission and a commission for coordination are to be set up. The conference decided to send to Cambodia a fact-finding mission initiated by the UN general secretary.

According to different sources from the conference, the fact that the Khmer Rouge, which still occupies the Cambodian seat at the United Nations, turned down the proposal for sending to Cambodia a fact-finding mission which comprises UN experts, have exploded its slanderous claim on Vietnamese soldiers in Khmer uniform and the presence of Vietnamese column in Cambodia. They also noted that the Khmer Rouge gave up its stance only after the pressure which was brought to bear upon it by China.

At the closing session, Chairman Hun Sen expressed thanks to the French Government and the co-chairmen of the conference—the foreign ministers of France and Indonesia—for their contributions to the process of the peaceful settlement of the Cambodian issue.

He declared that the Government of the State of Cambodia, though not yet recognized by the United Nations, has shown its good will in the search for a political solution by accepting the introduction of a UN-initiated fact-finding mission to Cambodia and that his government is prepared to facilitate the work of such an international mission.

According to the program, the above-said commissions which are to be set up by the conference, begin their work as from Wednesday.

**Sihanouk, Son Sann Assess Paris Conference**  
*OW0208012089 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
*0041 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[“First Stage of Paris Conference on Cambodia Hailed (by Yang Mu, Xue Yongxing)”—XINHUA headline]

[Excerpt] Paris, August 1 (XINHUA)—Leaders of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) today hailed the first ministerial session of the Paris international conference on Cambodia (Kampuchea) as it agreed on the conference agenda and decided to send a U.N. fact-finding mission to the country.

The 19-nation conference, which opened July 30, adopted this afternoon a working document entitled “organization of work” after heated ministerial debate over the past two and a half days.

The conference decided to set up three working committees to cover verification of the withdrawal of Vietnam's troops from Cambodia in September, international guarantees of Cambodian territory and neutrality and the problems of refugees and reconstruction. It also decided to set a fourth ad hoc committee to tackle internal questions regarding the implementation of national reconciliation and the setting-up of a quadripartite interim government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, made a positive assessment on the first stage of the Paris peace conference. He told reporters that the achievement of the conference was “unexpected” in view of the obstacles. “This is a very good beginning,” he added.

In an exclusive interview with XINHUA in the wake of the ministerial-level meeting, CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann said: “I am very happy to give you my assessment on the working document adopted at the meeting. It is a good document showing a good beginning of the talks on the Cambodian (Kampuchean) issue.”

“As you know,” he went on, “the Cambodian quadripartite round-table meeting held recently in Paris came to a failure because of the stubborn stand of Hun Sen. But now both Vietnam and Hun Sen had to accept the working document in the face of the stormy just public opinion.”

However, he warned, “We must realize that big obstacles still stand before us: genuine pull-out of Vietnamese troops, the establishment of a quadripartite government in Cambodia, etc.”

“The CGDK is ready to work hard for the four committees from tomorrow. We wish good agreement will be prepared for the next ministerial-level meeting scheduled to reopen 28 this month,” he declared.

**Cambodia Conference Ministers To Meet 28-30 August**  
*LD0108122589 Paris Domestic Service in French*  
*1200 GMT 1 Aug 89*

[Text] There is an agreement at the conference on Cambodia: an agreement was concluded at the end of the first ministerial session. It deals with the organization and objectives of the commissions of experts which are now going to spend a month drawing up the ways and means of restoring peace in Cambodia. There will then be another ministerial session in Paris 28-30 August.

**SRV Foreign Minister Comments on Cambodia Talks**  
*LD0108093689 Paris Domestic Service in French*  
*0900 GMT 1 Aug 89*

[Text] The International Conference on Cambodia: The Vietnamese foreign minister [Nguyen Co Thach] said this morning he was delighted over the positive tone and

attitude of China, even though the basic position has not changed appreciably. The minister, who was speaking at a news conference, termed the atmosphere in the debates as calm and serious.

**Further Report on Agreement**  
*BK0108125489 Hong Kong AFP in English 1245 GMT  
1 Aug 89*

[Text] Paris, August 1 (AFP)—The five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, Australia, Canada and nine Asian countries agreed Tuesday to work together for peace in Cambodia after Vietnam ends its 10-year military occupation next month.

Agreement was reached after China apparently brought pressure to bear on the Khmer Rouge, one of the three elements in the Cambodian resistance.

French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas told a news conference here that a three-day foreign ministers' conference had set up three working committees to ensure "regular and democratic elections" and an end to foreign interference in Cambodia.

An exploratory mission representing U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar will visit "all parts of Cambodia" and "other countries concerned" shortly, Mr. Dumas said.

Sources in the Canadian delegation said the mission was expected to leave within days.

The conference also agreed to set up an "ad hoc committee" grouping the four Cambodian factions, co-chaired by France and Indonesia, Mr. Dumas said.

Mr. Dumas said the ministers would reconvene in Paris on August 28 to review the work of the committees.

He said that the conference, which included Vietnam, the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh and the Cambodian resistance, had seen "some lively exchanges".

But, he went on, "there was an excellent atmosphere" and all Cambodian factions had in the end put "the sacred interests of Cambodia" above their own interests.

Earlier, sources in several delegations said the Khmer Rouge were objecting to proposals that India and Laos act as co-chairmen for two of the committees, which are to work throughout August.

But Mr. Dumas said that India would join Canada in co-chairing the committee to "define the modalities of a ceasefire", "the principles for creating an effective international mechanism" and "the organisation of regular and democratic elections."

He did not mention the Vietnamese forces by name, but it is understood that the committee will monitor their withdrawal.

Laos and Malaysia will co-chair the second committee, which will discuss ways of guaranteeing "Cambodia's sovereignty, independence and neutrality", Mr. Dumas said.

A third committee, chaired by Australia and Japan, will discuss refugees and post-war reconstruction, he said.

**'Text' of Agreement for Work Plan on Cambodia**  
*AU0108134289 Paris AFP in English 1307 GMT  
1 Aug 89*

[Text] Paris, Aug 1 (AFP)—The full text of the agreement reached here Monday on the organisation of work of an international conference on Cambodia:

1. The organisation of the work of the conference should enable the participating parties and states to reach, through a consistent, balanced and coordinated approach, a comprehensive agreement providing for the internationally supervised withdrawal of foreign troops, restoring independence to Cambodia, guaranteeing its sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality, promoting peace and national reconciliation in the country, ensuring self-determination to the Cambodian people through internationally supervised elections, arranging the voluntary return of refugees to their country and paving the way towards the economic reconstruction of Cambodia.

2. To this end, the Conference has decided on the following organisational measures:

2a: Working committees shall be set up. They shall meet once the first ministerial session has been suspended.

—The first Committee shall define the modalities of a ceasefire and the mandate, as well as the principles which shall guide the creation and operation of an effective international control mechanism in order to supervise and control the comprehensive implementation of the settlement.

—The second committee shall define the commitments that participating countries shall undertake to guarantee the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality of Cambodia, to ensure the cessation and the non-recurrence of all foreign interference and external arms supplies and to prevent the recurrence of genocidal policies and practices and the return and introduction of foreign forces.

—The third committee shall define the conditions that will enable refugees and displaced persons to return home if they so desire, and shall prepare the main elements of an international plan for the reconstruction of Cambodia.

2b: A committee, called "ad hoc committee," shall examine questions regarding implementation of national reconciliation and the setting-up of a quadripartite interim authority under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk with, among others, responsibility of organising within a reasonable period of time, internationally supervised free elections.

This committee will be composed of the four Cambodian parties and the co-chairmen of the conference. Any member of the conference whose participation would be deemed necessary to the conduct of its work, may be asked to join by the co-chairmen, in consultation with the Cambodian parties.

3. General coordination of the various committees will be provided by the coordinating committee, which will give necessary impetus to their work and synthesize their conclusions in a draft final document which will be presented for adoption within a month to the conference that will reconvene at ministerial level.

It is understood that the draft final document will encompass all the external and internal elements of a solution, as set out in the terms of reference of the three working committees and that ad-hoc committee, so as to present a comprehensive settlement.

4. The first three committees will be chaired by:

1st: Canada and India  
2nd: Laos and Malaysia  
3rd: Australia and Japan

5. Rapporteurs to each of the committees will be elected by the Committee concerned. The host country will suggest names after due consultation.

6. The conference decides to accept the proposal made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to send as soon as possible a preliminary short-term fact-finding mission to gather technical information on the spot, including in all areas of the country.

The purpose of the mission will be solely to gather any information of a purely technical nature relevant to the work of the first committee. It is understood that the dispatch of this mission does not prejudice in any way the positions of any of the parties and States participating in the Conference.

Moreover, the Conference calls upon the four Cambodian parties and the States concerned to extend to the mission all cooperation and assistance necessary to enable it to carry out its tasks effectively in conditions of full security.

#### VNA Carries Agreement

*BK0308014989 Hanoi VNA in English 1627 GMT  
2 Aug 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 2—Following is the full text of the agreement reached in Paris Monday [31 July] on the organization of work of an international conference on Cambodia:

1. The organisation of the work of the conference should enable the participating parties and states to reach, through a consistent, balanced and coordinated approach, a comprehensive agreement providing for the internationally supervised withdrawal of foreign troops, restoring independence to Cambodia, guaranteeing its sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality, promoting peace and national reconciliation in the country, ensuring self-determination to the Cambodian people through internationally supervised elections, arranging the voluntary return of refugees to their country and paving the way towards the economic reconstruction of Cambodia.

2. To this end, the conference has decided on the following organisational measures:

2A: Working committees shall be set up. They shall meet once the first ministerial session has been suspended.

—The first committee shall define the modalities of a ceasefire and the mandate, as well as the principles which shall guide the creation and operation of an effective international control mechanism in order to supervise and control the comprehensive implementation of the settlement.

—The second committee shall define the commitments that participating countries shall undertake to guarantee the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality of Cambodia, to ensure the cessation and the non-recurrence of all foreign interference and external arms supplies and to prevent the recurrence of genocidal policies and practices and the return and introduction of foreign forces.

—The third committee shall define the conditions that will enable refugees and displaced persons to return home if they so desire, and shall prepare the main elements of an international plan for the reconstruction of Cambodia.

2B: A committee, called "ad hoc committee" shall examine questions regarding implementation of national reconciliation and the setting-up of a quadripartite interim authority under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk with, among others, responsibility of organising within a reasonable period of time, internationally supervised free elections.

This committee will be composed of the four Cambodian parties and the co-chairmen of the conference. Any member of the conference whose participation would be deemed necessary to the conduct of its work, may be asked to join by the co-chairmen, in consultation with the Cambodian parties.

3. General coordination of the various committees will be provided by the coordinating committee, which will give necessary impetus to their work and synthesize their conclusions in a draft final document which will be presented for adoption within a month to the conference that will reconvene at ministerial level.

It is understood that the draft final document will encompass all the external and internal elements of a solution, as set out in the terms of reference of the three working committees and that ad-hoc committee, so as to present a comprehensive settlement.

4. The first three committees will be chaired by:

1st: Canada and India.  
2nd: Laos and Malaysia.  
3rd: Australia and Japan.

5. Rapporteurs to each of the committees will be elected by the committee concerned. The host country will suggest names after due consultation.

6. The conference decides to accept the proposal made by the secretary-general of the United nations to send as soon as possible a preliminary short-term fact-finding mission to gather information on the spot, including in all areas of the country.

The purpose of the mission will be solely to gather information of a purely technical nature relevant to the work of the first committee. It is understood that the dispatch of this mission does not prejudice in any way the positions of any of the parties and states participating in the conference.

Moreover, the conference calls upon the four Cambodian parties and the states concerned to extend to the mission all cooperation and assistance necessary to enable it to carry out its tasks effectively in conditions of full security.

**Prince Sihanouk Hails Agreement**  
*AU0108140989 Paris AFP in English 1328 GMT  
1 Aug 89*

[Text] Paris, Aug 1 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk welcomed as a "good start" the international agreement reached here Tuesday to work for peace in Cambodia after Vietnam's military withdrawal, due in September.

"Considering the obstacles that were before us, the result is unhoed-for, this is a very good start," Prince Sihanouk told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

His Khmer Rouge allies in the resistance, said by diplomatic sources to have initially blocked the agreement Monday, had "given in" notably "thanks to China", the prince said.

He said a dinner attended by leaders of the three factions forming the resistance and Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen had been "very fruitful".

Prince Sihanouk also praised French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas for his handling of the three-day conference, which he co-chaired along with Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas.

**Sihanouk Comments on Talks With Hun Sen**  
*BK0308021489 Hong Kong AFP in English 0152 GMT  
3 Aug 89*

[By Michel Blanchard]

[Text] Paris, Aug 3 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Wednesday he had vowed during a meeting with Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen to battle at the Paris peace talks for an accord that would see Cambodia out of its "bloody tunnel."

The two men met at Roissy en France near Paris for a one hour meeting after which both men praised the "good results" achieved so far at the Paris talks which started last Sunday.

"We discussed the search for a path to compromise so that the conference ends with full success," said Prince Sihanouk, head of the U.N.-recognised three-faction opposition coalition that has been battling Vietnam's 10-year presence in Cambodia.

He said he "promised to battle to get the signing of an accord at the end of the conference," planned for August 28, to get Cambodia out of its "bloody tunnel."

Mr Hun Sen, head of the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh, was cooler about Wednesday's working meeting, saying he had gone to Roissy en France to greet the prince before returning to Cambodia.

According to the prince, there were now only two points of view that remained to be reconciled among the four Cambodian factions—the differences between Mr Hun Sen and Khieu Samphan, leader of the Khmer Rouge group, have proved the biggest obstacle to a solution to the Cambodian crisis.

The commissions that were to work out the basic details of an accord started work in Paris on Wednesday, and Prince Sihanouk said: "we hope that the commissions will reach an honorable compromise that we can follow."

"If the Khmer Rouge do not agree, they will remain isolated and will be forced to make a dramatic choice—give in or be excluded."

Wednesday's meeting was to have included the Khmer Rouge leader, but Mr Khieu Samphan chose not to attend.

Mr Hun Sen has rejected any Khmer Rouge presence in any new Cambodian government.

Prince Sihanouk has said the ultra-left group must be involved or there would be a risk that the Khmer Rouge, the heaviest-armed of the guerrilla factions, might start a new civil war.

While the two men met, the various commissions that have been charged by the conference with pulling together an accord for consideration by ministers when they return to Paris on August 28 started work.

A coordinating committee meant to give the "necessary impulse" to the three commissions met at the International Conference Centre in the Avenue Kleber in central Paris. It is composed of representatives of the conference cochairmen—France and Indonesia.

The commissions were also to include representatives from France and Indonesia plus all the 18 countries attending the Paris conference and members of the four Cambodian factions.

A United Nations technical mission that is to be led by Norwegian Lieutenant General Martin Vadset will probably leave for Cambodia next week, a U.N. spokeswoman said in New York.

Paris sources said the 12-member team would be comprised of officers from Australia, Canada, France, India, Indonesia and Malaysia.

The mission, set up at the request of the Paris peace conference, will assess the feasibility of deploying a U.N. peace-keeping force in Cambodia to monitor the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and keep the peace afterwards.

It is to report back in mid-August before the conference resumes. But officials emphasised that the mission came exclusively under the authority of Mr Perez de Cuellar as the United Nations was not officially taking part in the peace conference.

**Japan**

**EPA Chief Ochi Meets U.S. Secretary Brady**  
*OW0308003289 Tokyo KYODO in English 2338 GMT*  
*2 Aug 89*

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Washington, Aug. 2 KYODO—Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady told a visiting Japanese minister on Wednesday that interest rates in the United States are likely to fall further.

Brady made the prediction in a meeting with Michio Ochi, director general of the Economic Planning Agency (EPA), an EPA official said.

The official quoted Brady as saying in his talks with Ochi that a "soft landing" or gradual slowdown of the American economy is a possibility.

Ochi met the treasury secretary before leaving here for St. Louis, Missouri and Houston, Texas as part of a week-long visit to the U.S.

Brady declined to speculate on the possibility of a further reduction in interest rates by the Federal Reserve Board, calling the Fed policy "mysterious."

Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan on Tuesday told the Senate Banking Committee that the Federal Reserve is easing its credit policy to avoid a recession.

Speaking on condition of anonymity, the EPA official said the treasury secretary was also cautious about the future of Third World debt strategy, telling Ochi it will take another two to three months to put the Mexican debt program in place.

Brady mentioned Venezuela, Costa Rica and the Philippines as being among the candidates for the next stage of the Third World debt strategy, strengthened earlier this year by Brady's new U.S. program, according to the Japanese official.

On Japan-U.S. relations, Brady hailed the launching of the structural impediments initiative designed to eliminate structural trade barriers between the two countries, the official said.

The Treasury Department, the Department of State and the U.S. Trade Representative's Office will cochair the U.S. group to the talks aimed at correcting the international balances of payment of both countries.

Ochi told Brady the initiative would not radically reduce Japan's trade surplus with the U.S., the EPA official said.

Brady underlined the need for Japan and the U.S. to make progress in the dialogue, warning of a "loud and strong" congressional outcry over the bilateral trade imbalance if the U.S. fell into a recession instead of a slowdown.

Ochi told Brady that the Japanese official discount rate—currently at 3.25 percent—will remain unchanged for the time being.

On Tuesday, Ochi met his U.S. counterpart Michael Boskin, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

Ochi will visit a McDonnell Douglas plant in Belmont and the U.S. subsidiaries of Toshiba Corp., Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and other Japanese firms in Houston on Friday before returning to Tokyo on Monday.

**Economic Talks With U.S. Begin in September**  
*OW0208125689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1218 GMT*  
*2 Aug 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 2 KYODO—Japan and the United States will begin a series of bimonthly subcabinet-level consultations on economic structural adjustment on September 4-5 in Tokyo, the Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday.

The Tokyo talks, aimed at rectifying the trade imbalance between the two economic superpowers, were decided upon in a meeting last month in Paris between Japanese Prime Minister Sosuke Uno and U.S. President George Bush, which was held just prior to the seven-nation economic summit.

The two leaders agreed that the so-called "joint interagency working group" consultations will serve to kick off what they termed the Structural Impediments Initiative (SIT).

The new initiative is designed to identify and solve trade-impeding structural problems in both countries and to improve international payment imbalances.

The working groups will consist of three chairmen from each side.

Japan will be represented by Deputy Foreign Minister Michihiko Kunihiro, MITI [Ministry of International Trade and Industry] Vice Minister Naomichi Suzuki and Makoto Utsumi, vice finance minister for international affairs.

The U.S. delegation will include representatives of the State and Treasury Departments. In addition, Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Linn Williams is expected to represent the USTR [U.S. Trade Representative].

The U.S. side is expected to broach complaints about Japan's distribution system, high savings rate, land use policy, investment policy, patent practices, discriminatory pricing favoring domestic products, and the widespread system of buying within corporate combines.

Japan, meanwhile, is expected to criticize America's "twin deficits" in trade and the federal budget, which are compounded by a high consumption rate and a low savings rate.

Unproductive corporate raiding practices may also be mentioned, as well as business practices oriented to short-term profits.

The talks will take place outside the so-called "super 301" clause of the 1988 U.S. omnibus trade act, under which the U.S. in May identified allegedly unfair Japanese trade practices and threatened retaliation if they were not rectified.

Japan has refused to engage in "negotiations" under external pressure in the context of the trade act, but has acceded to "consultations" with the U.S. as long as it is given an equal opportunity to take up faults it sees on the U.S. side.

The bilateral working groups will present a joint final report to the heads of government within a year, with an interim assessment to be made in the spring of 1990.

The report is expected to be released well before the USTR, under the provisions of the 1988 trade act, must next May designate "priority practices" of the 1988 trade act of its trading partners which it finds constitute barriers to U.S. exports.

The report is also timed to precede the next economic summit of advanced industrial democracies.

Japan's trade surplus with the U.S. has in recent years stood at a level of some 50 billion dollars.

While claiming that its market is one of the most open in the world, Japan has pledged to correct its external imbalances by becoming an "importing superpower."

### Reaction to Resolution on Defense Burden Sharing

#### Foreign Ministry Source Comments

OW0308023189 Tokyo NHK General Television  
Network in Japanese 0100 GMT 3 Aug 89

[Text] The U.S. Senate, at its plenary session on 2 August, adopted by a majority a resolution on comprehensive defense expenditures sharing, which includes a request to Japan to shoulder all expenditures for U.S. forces stationed in Japan.

According to Teshima, our Washington correspondent, the resolution concerns a proposed bill on the authority of working out national defense expenditures for Fiscal 1990. Among the requests to be made to Japan will be those for a further increase in the sharing of defense expenditures, including shouldering all expenditures for the U.S. forces stationed in Japan, upgrading ODA [official development assistance], raising total defense expenditures to the level of NATO by 1992, and direct procurement of weapons manufactured in the United States including gunpowder.

One feature of the resolution is that it stipulates that the U.S. Government should hold consultations with Japan prior to the working out of plans by Japan for increasing ODA and for its defense program so that it will be possible for Japan to directly procure weapons manufactured in the United States.

Concerning this resolution, a Foreign Ministry source holds that the Japanese Government is currently paying its share of expenditures for U.S. forces in Japan, which is by no means smaller than that borne by NATO, and that it will be impossible for Japan to shoulder all expenditures for the U.S. forces stationed in Japan within the framework of the existing Status of Forces Agreement. The same source states that Japan wants to watch the U.S. Government's future approaches.

#### Defense Official's View

OW0308102689 Tokyo NHK General Television  
Network in Japanese 0805 GMT 3 Aug 89

[Text] Regarding the U.S. Senate resolution demanding Japan to bear all expenditures for the U.S. forces stationed in Japan, Nishihiro, vice minister of the Defense Agency [DA], said at a news conference this afternoon that it is necessary to amend the Status of Forces Agreement [SOFA] between Japan and the United States to accept this demand. He thus indicated a view that it is difficult, under the current situation, to accept the U.S. demand.

At its plenary session on 2 August, the U.S. Senate adopted a resolution demanding Japan: 1) to shoulder all expenditures for stationing U.S. Forces in Japan, and 2) to purchase the Airborne Warning and Control Systems [AWACS] and air tankers.

In this connection, DA Vice Minister Nishihiro said at the press conference this afternoon that it is not certain if the U.S. Government will be serious about this resolution but it is necessary to change the SOFA in order for Japan to further increase its share in paying for the expenditures for the stationing of the U.S. forces in Japan. That is asking too much.

On the purchase of the airplanes, he said: We will buy them if we need them. We do not have to be told by others. Thus, he indicated his view that it is difficult, under the current situation, to accept the demands included in the resolution.

**Further on Defense Official's Remarks**  
*OW0308113389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1120 GMT  
3 Aug 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 3 KYODO—A senior Defense Agency Official Thursday described as "selfish" a U.S. Senate bill calling for greater Japanese defense outlays, saying that Japan will not be bound by the congressional demand.

Seiki Nishihiro, administrative vice minister of the Defense Agency, said Tokyo will see how the administration of President George Bush reacts to the U.S. Senate decision.

The U.S. Senate adopted by a vote of 95 to 4 on Wednesday night a resolution calling on Japan and South Korea to shoulder a greater proportion of the burden of defense in the Western Pacific.

The vote, which came prior to the adoption of a 305.5 billion dollar defense authorization bill, specifically demanded that Tokyo shoulder the entire cost of U.S. military forces stationed in Japan.

"It is selfish and I think it is difficult" for Japan to accept, Nishihiro said at a regular news conference when asked to comment on the Senate action.

He said that Japan is not bound by actions of the U.S. Legislature and it is up to the Bush administration to react to the Senate move.

Nishihiro also ruled out any immediate Japanese decision to acquire the U.S. AWACS advanced warning and command plane as urged in the Senate bill.

**Joint Staff Council Chief To Visit U.S.**  
*OW0308103089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1008 GMT  
3 Aug 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 3 KYODO—Gen. Masao Ishii, chairman of the Joint Staff Council, said Thursday that he will visit the United States in mid-November at the U.S. invitation.

Ishii is expected to meet the successor of Adm. William Crowe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who is scheduled to retire in September.

**Steel Industry Wants To Maintain U.S. Steel Quota**  
*OW0308051589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0021 GMT  
3 Aug 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 3 KYODO—Top steel industry officials on Thursday urged International Trade and Industry Minister Seiroku Kajiyama to try and maintain restrictions on Japan's steel exports to the United States at the present level.

Under the current so-called voluntary restraint program, U.S. steel imports from the 12-nation European Community, Japan, South Korea and 17 other countries are limited to 18.4 percent of the American market.

The program, initiated in 1984, allows Japan to export 5.8 percent of total U.S. consumption.

Bilateral negotiations to review the program will begin next week.

Steel officials said they hope the United States will not put any further restrictions on Japanese steel exports to the U.S.

Kajiyama said he had asked U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady when he met him last month not to penalize the Japanese steel industry as it is cooperating to revive the U.S. steel industry.

**Mitsuzuka Views Foreign Policy Issues**  
*AU0108144089 Bonn DIE WELT in German  
1 Aug 89 p 5*

[Interview with Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka by Lothar Ruehl: "The Integration of the EC Can Contribute to Strengthening the West"—date and place not given]

[Text] [Ruehl] How do you assess China's internal situation and foreign policy in the light of recent developments?

Mitsuzuka: The recent events in China, in particular the military crackdown on the demonstrations for democracy in Beijing's Tiananmen Square on 4 June have shocked the people throughout the world. Viewed from a humanitarian view, it is inexcusable and extremely regrettable that the use of military force has led to the loss of so many human lives. Even though (the Chinese Government's) intensified control over the people and the punishment of students and common citizens are an internal affair of China whose political system is different from ours, we must say that these acts are incompatible with the values respected by Japan, which stands for democracy.

The fact that a new Chinese leadership was formed on 23-24 June indicates that China is about to settle its internal situation. We hope that the Chinese Government remains aware of the significance of China's standing in the world and in particular in the Asian-Pacific region, that it heeds international opinion, and that it governs in the spirit of reconciliation and moderation.

In an official statement following the fourth Central Committee plenum, the Chinese Government committed itself to continuing its reform process and the policy of the "open door," it pledged that it would continue its efforts for good relations with the other nations of the world. However, there is no doubt that recent events have affected China's international reputation, and that they will have profound and significant effects on China's relations with other countries.

As for Japan, China is an important neighbor, and our relations with China represent a cornerstone of our diplomacy. Therefore, we intend to consider this in our reaction to the development of the situation in China and to closely observe China's new leadership.

[Ruehl] How do you assess the internal situation in the Soviet Union and Soviet foreign policy, and how does Tokyo view the effect of the Soviet disarmament and security offers on the Asian-Pacific region?

Mitsuzuka: The events during the recent Supreme Soviet session show that the Soviet Union has made progress in the area of glasnost and democratization, which has been initiated. On the other hand, the economic reforms have proved to be less effective than had been hoped, and in view of ethnic unrest that has been intensifying, and other complex problems, it will not be easy to push perestroika.

Japan recognizes the contribution that the Soviet Union's new foreign policy has made to improving East-West relations and solving regional problems, including the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range Nuclear Missile Forces and the total troop withdrawal from Afghanistan. However, there are still areas where the Soviet Union must act positively, as President Bush stated in his speech at Texas University. Japan hopes that the beginnings of change in the Soviet Union and in its international position as a consequence of perestroika will be consolidated and will last, and that the "new thinking" in Soviet foreign policy will show an effect in political actions.

[Ruehl] What affect would such changes have on Japanese-Soviet relations and on security in Asia and the Pacific?

Mitsuzuka: Before a genuine improvement in Japanese-Soviet relations can be achieved, and before a new relationship can be developed, we must above all create a basis for mutual confidence between our nations by solving the problem of the northern territories (the

Kurile Islands which have been occupied by the Soviet Union since 1945), which has been a fundamental obstacle to the development of Japanese-Soviet relations, and by concluding a peace treaty.

While a peace treaty will remain our most important priority, we nevertheless hope for a balanced development in Japan's overall relationship with the Soviet Union, including adequate and realistic business relations and the exchange of visits....

Regarding Soviet policy toward the Asian-Pacific region, President Gorbachev's speeches in Vladivostok and Krasnoyarsk have made it clear that Soviet interest in this area is growing. Some aspects of the development of Soviet policy are to be welcomed, including the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations, the furthering of business relations with South Korea, the Soviet Union's active participation in solving the Cambodia problem, and the partial reduction of Soviet Armed Forces in the Far East. However, other aspects of Soviet policy in Asia and the Pacific have largely remained unchanged.

[Ruehl] Considering its regional security situation, in what way can and will Japan improve its defense and contribute to security in view of the Soviet military might in the Far East?

Mitsuzuka: Japan's national security policy is based on three pillars: First, the security arrangements with the United States which must be retained; second, the moderate development of the necessary minimum defense capacity, so that Japan can play its role within the framework of the security arrangement with the United States; third, being part of the West, meeting its political responsibility for preserving peace and international security by nonmilitary means.

[Ruehl] How do you view Japan's relations with the FRG?

Mitsuzuka: Our two countries are linked by traditionally strong bonds of friendship. Many Japanese view the FRG's academic, cultural, and economic achievements with respect and affection. In addition to this traditional friendship, Japan and the FRG share the same experience of dramatic reconstruction following World War II. Together with the United States, Japan and the FRG are essential parts of the West, which shares essential basic values that are based on freedom, democracy, and the market economy. Japan and the FRG hold special responsibility for helping to resolve the political and economic problems of the world.

To live up to this international responsibility, Japan and the FRG must cooperate in a broader spectrum of problems, in the United Nations Organization, at the annual summit meetings of the seven industrialized nations, in the OECD.... Close international cooperation between the two countries also requires mutual understanding between the two countries over a large area.

Therefore, in addition to official contacts, vigorous joint efforts are necessary to further cooperation and contacts between representatives of the private economy and other sectors of social life, including technical experts, businessmen, scholars, and researchers, as well as journalists.

Cultural exchange has to play a valuable role, to deepen mutual understanding between the two peoples. As foreign minister, I will continue to further such understanding by broadening political dialogue and cultural exchange. In this respect, I consider not only the expansion of trade but also mutual capital investments to be a useful and important instrument for cultivating closer relations.

[Ruehl] What do you expect of the relations between Japan and the EC following 1992 when the single market will be implemented?

Mitsuzuka: Japan welcomes the integration of the EC market as an important initiative which can bring economic growth not only to the EC countries but also to the world economy in general. In addition, it can contribute to strengthening the West on the whole....

The integration of the European market is a policy that the EC has chosen on its own initiative and to its own advantage, with the aim of increasing economic efficiency by voluntarily eliminating trade barriers and introducing free competition across the borders of the EC countries. The West European single market is not a gift that is offered to other countries outside the EC in the expectation of getting a price in return. It is therefore regrettable that we are sometimes confronted with political measures that are intended to prevent countries outside the EC from benefiting from the integration of the European market, unless they "pay a price," or that we are confronted with a policy that is supposed to pursue "a balance of profit" in proportion to countries outside the EC.

During the integration process of the single market, the EC must resist the temptation to fall back into protectionism, and it must eliminate existing restrictions on imports from Japan and other countries. In this way, it must create a really free market. Only then will the EC be able to strengthen its own industries, and only then will trade relations between the EC and Japan grow quantitatively and qualitatively, and reach a new phase of development. Japan, the United States, and Europe are the three main pillars of the world economy. In this framework, the level of the relationship between Japan and the EC so far has been much lower than that between Japan and the United States, or the EC and the United States.

[Ruehl] How do you envisage the future of U.S.-Japanese relations in this Western framework?

Mitsuzuka: The relationship between Japan and the United States is the cornerstone of Japanese foreign policy, and we will continue to make every effort to adequately shape this relationship according to its importance. In view of the dimension and substance of this bilateral relationship, it is inevitable that problems emerge between the two countries. Even though at present we are confronted with problems such as certain clauses in the U.S. law on trade and competition, the solidity and power of our relations has been proved in the long list of issues that both countries have solved successfully.

The security arrangements between Japan and the United States, which constitute the basis of cooperation are not only indispensable for our national security, they are also an essential contribution to preserving peace and stability in Asia—and thus in the world in general. For the security arrangements to remain credible and effectively applicable, we make every effort to ensure the deployment of U.S. Armed Forces in Japan without any difficulties, and to increase the exchange of technologies in the defense area.

**'Sources' Explain 'Arafat Postponed Visit**  
OW0208144189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1401 GMT  
2 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 2 (JIJI PRESS)—A scheduled visit to Japan by Yasir 'Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), has been postponed, Foreign Ministry sources said Wednesday.

The PLO leader has decided to put off the visit, scheduled for Aug. 20-23, as it coincides with a general meeting of Fatah, the mainstream group within the organization, the sources said. Political uncertainty in Japan was another factor, they added.

The visit will be realized within six months, a ranking ministry official said.

'Arafat made an unofficial visit to Japan in October 1981 at the invitation of the suprapartisan Japan-Palestine Parliamentarians League for Friendship formed by Japanese Diet (parliament) members.

The aborted visit was to have been the first official one for the PLO leader.

**Clergyman Deported From ROK Arrives in Osaka**  
OW0208114589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1002 GMT  
2 Aug 89

[Text] Osaka, Aug. 2 KYODO—A Japanese clergyman who was deported by South Korean authorities for his alleged political activities returned to Osaka from Seoul Wednesday.

The Rev. Satoru Goda, a Methodist minister of Osaka, had been under interrogation by the Agency for National Security Planning since last Friday.

He said in a press interview upon returning that he was detained by security officials at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport a moment before he was to board a JAL flight to Japan last Friday.

Although he was asked to go with them voluntarily, he was questioned until late at night and was not allowed to contact his family, he added.

He said he was questioned in detail about why he took photos of anti-government demonstrations at Myeong-dong Cathedral and why he had met with opposition lawmakers.

Goda said he resented the questioning but believed he had no alternative but to cooperate as the authorities suspected his behavior may have violated South Korean laws.

He thought that he could take photos of demonstrations while visiting South Korea on a tourist visa.

**Businessman Indicted for Illegal Equipment Export**  
OW0208122889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1141 GMT  
2 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 2 KYODO—The president of an electronic firm in Tokyo was indicted Wednesday for illegally exporting sensitive equipment to East Germany.

Prosecutors said they withheld action against five executive officials of the same company who also were involved in the illegal activity.

Hirokuni Matsuda, 49, president of Prometron Technics Ltd., was indicted on charges of violating Japan's foreign exchange control and customs laws.

Matsuda is accused of illegally exporting semiconductor manufacturing devices to East Germany through a dummy company in Seoul in June 1987. He is alleged to have subsequently sold three similar devices to East Germany.

The devices, made by Canon Inc. of Japan, were listed as security sensitive technology by the Paris-based Coordinating Committee for [Multilateral] Export Control (COCOM) and barred from being exported to communist countries.

Matsuda also is accused of illegally exporting a total of 10 kilograms of high density hafnium, a nuclear material, by airfreight or mail on two occasions, February 21 and March 8, 1987.

Prosecutors said investigations have revealed the company illegally exported to East Germany a total of six computer chip manufacturing machines and 50 kilograms of hafnium.

But all these illegal shipments were not cited in the indictment because of a three-year statute of limitations, they said.

**Kanemaru Supports Kaifu as Uno Successor**

OW030805289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0807 GMT  
3 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 3 KYODO—Conservative leader Shin Kanemaru on Thursday called Toshiki Kaifu, 58, a person suitable to succeed outgoing Prime Minister Sosuke Uno.

Kanemaru, a former deputy prime minister and head of the largest faction of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), thus gave his support to Kaifu, who announced Wednesday his candidacy for the party presidency.

Kanemaru heads the faction established by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita before he assumed the reins of government in 1987. Takeshita resigned as prime minister in June over the Recruit insider trading and bribery scandal.

Uno, who succeeded Takeshita and formed his cabinet on June 2, announced his intention to step down after the LDP was defeated in the July 23 House of Councilors election.

Kanemaru urged his faction to maintain unity in the party presidential election scheduled for next Tuesday.

Kanemaru said several conservatives may declare their candidacies but added he believed Kaifu, who has been elected to the lower house 10 times and has served as education minister twice, is a person suitable to be party president.

LDP Secretary General Ryutaro Hashimoto, 52, one of the young conservative hopefuls mentioned as a possible successor to Uno, told a news conference on Thursday he has no intention of seeking the top party post.

**Mayors Call for Consumption Tax Review**  
OW0208060789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0320 GMT  
2 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 2 KYODO—City mayors across the nation gathered in Tokyo on Wednesday and adopted a resolution calling on the central government to review the unpopular 3 percent consumption tax introduced in April.

The resolution was adopted in a general conference of the Japan Association of City Mayors held at Nihon Toshi Center Hall.

Speaking to the meeting, Prime Minister Sosuke Uno said the government's panel on the tax system is studying reviewing the indirect tax "by heeding the voices of the people."

Uno, who officially confirmed Tuesday that he is stepping down to take responsibility for his party's heavy loss in the July 23 House of Councillors election, did not say how the Consumption Tax is being reviewed.

Major reasons cited for the election loss of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) were the Recruit scandal, the Consumption Tax, the LDP's farm policies, and Uno's alleged money-for-sex affair with a geisha.

The National Association of Prefectural Governors held a regular meeting in Tendo, Yamagata Prefecture, on July 20 and adopted an emergency resolution calling for the tax review.

Wednesday's meeting was attended by about 1,300 people from 655 cities throughout the nation.

### Mongolia

**General Secretary Batmonh Ends Visit to USSR**  
*OW0108145289 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0810 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] General Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and President Jambyn Batmonh has wound up his working visit to the Soviet Union.

During his visit, he met with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and talked about the present and future of the Mongolian-Soviet cooperation. Especially economic cooperation was high on the agenda.

In Moscow, the Mongolian leader visited an agro-industrial complex. At the end of his visit, Batmonh has been to the Soviet [word indistinct] town of Tselinograd. [passage indistinct]

### UNEN Views Visit

*OW0308021589 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0810 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Text] Commenting on the outcome of the working visit of Mongolian party leader and President Batmonh to the Soviet Union, political observer of the daily UNEN, Tomorbaator, writes that the visit was a (?living) implementation of new political thinking and concrete example of ever strengthening traditional Mongolian-Soviet friendship.

Mongolian communists and the entire Mongolian people welcome the outcome of the visit, for it promotes further deepening and expansion of our cooperation on the basis of revolutionary content and common demand of a renewal, writes the observer.

The business meeting between Mongolian and Soviet leaders held in Moscow was an important event that added fresh impetus to further intensification of the process of renewal under way in Mongolia, notes the observer.

**Soviet Party Arrives for Halhin Gol Celebrations**  
*OW0308023889 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0810 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[Text] Delegation of Soviet veterans led by retired Colonel General Sozinov arrived in Ulaanbaatar to take part in the celebrations of the 50 years of the victory of the Soviet and Mongolian troops over Japanese invaders in the Halhin Gol region. Members of the delegation took part in the 1939 Halhin Gol battle against Japanese militarists.

The delegation was received at the Mongolian Defense Ministry, the Mongolian Committee of Veterans, and (?also) visited the International Young Pioneers Camp (Naran Dol) on the outskirts of Ulaanbaatar.

**Sodnom Expresses Condolences to PRC's Li Peng**  
*OW0108121189 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0810 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Text] Mongolian Prime Minister Sodnom has sent condolences to Chinese Premier Li Peng in connection with the flood in some regions of China that inflicted casualties and great material damage.

**Batmonh Presents Awards to Erdenet Art Workers**  
*OW0308024089 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0810 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[Text] Mongolian leader Batmonh has presented government awards, medals, and diplomas to a group of art workers from northern Mongolian town of Erdenet. Among them, actress of the Erdenet Music and Drama Theater [name indistinct] was awarded the title of Merited Artist of Mongolia. [passage indistinct]

### North Korea

**U.S. Efforts To Perpetuate Two Koreas Denounced**  
*SK0208100489 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
1150 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Commentary by station commentator Yi Chu-kyong: "Criminal Plot for Two Koreas Plot"]

[Text] According to reports, on 26 July, a so-called meeting of the U.S.-South Korean ministers of foreign affairs was held in Washington. It was said that during the meeting, the domestic and foreign splittists agreed to closely cooperate without fail before and after carrying out the so-called northern policy of the puppets. Also, a fellow called the minister of foreign affairs of the puppets made spiritless talk with the U.S. imperialists, their

masters, persistently demanding that they persuade the socialist countries to not exercise veto power against South Korea's entry into the United Nations.

This is an unforgivable criminal act designed to permanently divide one Korea into two and another vicious challenge to our people's unselfish efforts to achieve the nation's independent and peaceful reunification. As is known, the so-called northern policy which the puppets are babbling about is a scenario written by the U.S. imperialists. This is a tactic to provide political and diplomatic means to fabricate two Koreas by having contacts with the socialist countries under the pretext of improving relations with the communist bloc and to make them recognize South Korea as some kind of an independent nation.

This is a variant of cross recognition and another new splittist policy. Therefore, the magazine **FREEDOM AND NATIONAL REUNIFICATION**, which is published in Japan, revealed that the essential intention of the puppets to resolutely carry out the northern policy is to realize the so-called cross recognition in any way, which originated from the antireunification and antinational position to perpetuate national division.

The decision by the U.S. imperialists and its puppet clique to closely cooperate in carrying out the splittist northern policy shows that the rascals are strengthening their conspiracy in the criminal maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas. For the fellow called the minister of foreign affairs of the puppets to request the U.S. imperialists, their masters, to persuade others to support South Korea's UN entry in the so-called meeting was also nonsense.

As for the United Nations, it is a dignified international organization in which only legitimate independent nations can belong. However, South Korea is a total colony of the U.S. imperialists and the so-called regime of South Korea does not even have the prerogative of supreme command over the armed forces which is nothing more than a stooge of the U.S. imperialists without any sovereignty or real power. Therefore, the puppet regime cannot represent any South Korean people nor is it qualified for UN entry.

The South Korean puppets from a long time ago talked about simultaneous UN entry, separate UN entry, and so on, but every time because of that they received strong denunciation and rejection from the dignified member nations of the United Nations and were also turned down at the door.

However, presumptuously enough, they are once again talking about the qualifications of UN entry and are even requesting their masters to persuade others. This shows how brazenfaced the puppets are. The maneuvers of the puppet clique to enter into the United Nations is absurd

and an intolerable mockery against the sacred UN Charter. Therefore, the UN entry perpetuates Korea's division and it can only result in the justification of the existence of two Koreas internationally.

Therefore, we strongly oppose the simultaneous UN entry or separate UN entry, and insist upon UN entry with a single name of the country after achieving reunification even through a confederal system. Nevertheless, by babbling about the separate UN entry and the northern policy, the No Tae-u ring evidently revealed their true character as splittists and the enemy of reunification. Also, the U.S. imperialists gave the puppets the scenario of the splittists and by closely cooperating with it clearly showed that they are the masterminds behind preventing Korea's reunification.

Ultimately, the so-called meeting between the U.S. imperialists and the puppets was a criminal plot to fabricate two Koreas and thus proves how much the rascals are running amuck in the splittists' maneuvers. All the Korean people will never tolerate any kind of splittist maneuver by the U.S. imperialists and its puppets, will resolutely smash the maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas by the domestic and foreign splittists, and will achieve the historical cause of the fatherland's reunification without fail. The U.S. imperialists and its puppets should correctly perceive reality and discard this anachronistic fantasy.

**March for Peace, Reunification Said Held in U.S.**  
SK0308054289 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0438 GMT 3 Aug 89

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA)—The U.S. paper **PEOPLE'S DAILY WORLD** July 28 gave an account of a peace march for peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula staged in the United States under the title "Marchers Demand Withdrawal of U.S. Forces From Korea."

The paper says:

Koreans residing in the United States and their colleagues marched to the capitol demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea on July 27.

The march was sponsored by fifteen peace and religious organisations opposed to the Korean policy of the United States.

They marched from New York to Washington with a petition requesting President Bush and the Congress to take the U.S. nuclear weapons out of South Korea and establish nuclear-free zone in Northeast Asia, which was signed by more than 100,000 people.

They marched beating drums with streamers bearing the slogans written in Korean and English "March for peace and reunification of Korea," "Withdraw U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea" and "Stop to 'Team Spirit'".

It was timed to coincide with the international peace march from Mt. Paektu to Panmunjom in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Mike Maenaley [as received], member of the House of Representatives, received the petition at a rally held near the capitol.

Lool Dimlongz [as received], member of the House of Representatives, welcomed the marchers, saying:

I share your demand that the Armistice Agreement be replaced with a peace agreement and the United States take its nuclear weapons out of Korea.

Yim Chang-yong, former South Korean "ambassador" to the United Nations, said that anti-U.S. sentiments are growing among the Korean people because they consider the United States to be the chief obstacle to the realisation of national reunification.

He further said:

"The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea truly wants a peaceful reunification.

I fully believe the words of President Kim Il-song that the DPRK will not invade the South."

#### More on Yim Su-kyong Bid to Cross Panmunjom

##### Hunger Strikers Recovering SK0308002489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 (KCNA)—The people who fasted in demand of the permission of safe return of Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of the South Korean "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) through Panmunjom and guarantee for a peace march down to Mt. Halla, were carried to different hospitals Tuesday evening to receive medical assistance.

The health of Yim Su-kyong and other hunger strikers noticeably took a turn for the better this afternoon thanks to the active treatment by the medical group.

While receiving hospital treatment, they are renewing their determination to fight to the end for peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula and safe return of Yim Su-kyong through Panmunjom by recovering their health quickly.

Today working people of different strata visited them at the hospitals and consoled them.

##### Commentary Denounces Passage Blocking SK0308054689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 3 Aug 89

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA)—NODONG SIN-MUN today carries a commentary denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group for blocking delegate Yim Su-kyong's passage through Panmunjom.

The news analyst says:

What delegate Yim Su-kyong did in the northern half of the country was all for national reunification and her wish to return home through Panmunjom is a very just one urged by the noble patriotic will to bring a hope of reunification to all the fellow countrymen.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean rulers, however, did not allow her to pass through Panmunjom. This is an unpardonable criminal act that can be committed only by the enemy of peace and reunification and the enemy of humanitarianism. This shows to the whole world that the U.S. imperialists are the very ones who coil up tension on the Korean peninsula and obstruct reunification, building a higher wall of division of Korea, and that the No Tae-u group is a gang of despicable traitors who seek a way out in fascism, division and treachery, taking no account of national reconciliation and unity and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets clamoured about "aggravation of tension," "violation of the armistice agreement," "political operation" and "inhumanity" regarding the return of delegate Yim Su-kyong through Panmunjom and the international peace rally at Panmunjom. This is no more than a self-justification of those who rendered the situation complicated by blocking the patriotic student's passage through Panmunjom.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean rulers themselves who turned Panmunjom into a place of stern denunciation and hunger strike condemning their anti-reunification, inhuman crime.

If they block her way home again on August 15, world conscience which respects human rights and loves justice will not pardon their inhuman and anti-reunification crime.

##### South Students Said Suppressed SK0308001989 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 28 July 89

[Commentary by station commentator Chong Pong-kil: "Unpardonable Antinational Criminal Act"]

[Text] The No Tae-u military rascals, along with the U.S. imperialists, not only forbade student Yim Su-kyong from crossing Panmunjom, but also, by mobilizing some

15,000 riot policemen, brutally suppressed the just activities of the South Korean youth, students, and people of all walks of life to welcome student Yim Su-kyong when she returned to South Korea.

On 27 July, the wretches concentratedly deployed large-scale police forces at various central areas from Seoul to Panmunjom, and at areas around various colleges and stations and bus terminals in Seoul. By so doing, they indiscriminately rounded up and walked off the passers-by and conducted frenzied check-ups on them. In addition, by deploying some 2,000 riot policemen from 16 companies, they tightly cordoned off the areas near Panmunjom and Paju County in a bid to bar the march of the youth, students, and dissident democratic forces to meet delegate Yim Su-kyong.

In addition, the fascist clique completely surrounded the areas of Yonsei University, which was designated as the site for welcoming delegate Yim Su-kyong under the sponsorship of the Chondaehyop, by mobilizing about 1,500 riot policemen; sealed up the Yongin branch of the Hanguk University of Foreign Studies where student Yim Su-kyong attended by mobilizing large-scale police suppressive forces; and committed the outrage of checking up and walking off all of the approximately 20 Catholic priests in a checkpoint north of Seoul, who were heading for Panmunjom to welcome student Yim Su-kyong. And the fascist clique has been running wild in arresting the leading members of Chondaehyop.

Such fascist frenzies of the No Tae-u military rascals not only are activities of vicious challenge to all countrymen, who enthusiastically aspire for the country's reunification, and to the world's people, but also vividly revealed once again their colors as heinous elements against reunification and as fascist suppressors.

As everyone knows, student Yim Su-kyong, who participated in the Pyongyang festival as an official delegate of Chondaehyop, with the desire of reunification of the 1 million students of South Korea, not only contributed to strengthening international friendship and peace and solidarity, but also demonstrated the ardent will of reunification at home and abroad by participating in the international peace grand march with the youth, students, and people of the northern half of the republic.

Her activities in the northern half of the republic are ones for peace and reunification of the country and for our nation. Therefore, the people of the northern half of the republic are praising student Yim Su-kyong as a daughter of the nation and a flower of reunification. Also, the South Korean youth, students, and people decided to form a large-scale delegation and dispatch it to Panmunjom to welcome her on her return after winding up her good deeds. And, the Catholic Priest Association for Justice of South Korea took the measure of dispatching Father Mun Kyu-hyon to the northern half of the Republic in a bid to escort student Yim Su-kyong through Panmunjom.

Nonetheless, the No Tae-u ring, wielding bayonets, is running wild like an alarmed beast in brutally suppressing the just struggle of the South Korean youth, students, and people.

If the No Tae-u ring had a bit of national conscience, how on earth can it even trample underfoot the young girl student's ardent desire of returning home by treading on the soil of her own country? And how on earth can it brutally suppress even the people who were impressed with her activities and rose up to welcome her?

The No Tae-u ring is a group of hoodlums and a group of traitors, which does not know shame, let alone national conscience.

The criminal maneuvers of the puppets can be committed by the butchers and murderers of the nation like the No Tae-u ring which was willing to kill tens of thousands of countrymen at a stroke.

Those who challenge patriotism and national desire can never run away from the stern judgment of history.

The No Tae-u ring should not only abandon the foolish activities designed to bar the patriotic advance of the South Korean youth, students, and people who are aspiring for national reunification, but also immediately give up the criminal act designed to frustrate student Yim Su-kyong's return by treading on her own country's land.

If the puppets are a group of people who have a sense of shame, it would be good for them to act with discretion for themselves even from now on.

**South Catholic Priests Group Approves Mun Visit**  
SK0208062189 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0522 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 (KCNA)—Some 200 priests under the South Korean Roman Catholic priests' group for the realisation of justice held an emergency general meeting at the Roman Catholic Hall in the compound of the Myeongdong Cathedral on July 31, at which they unanimously approved the decision of the permanent committee of this organisation in sending Father Mun Kyu-hyon to the North to accompany coed Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of "Chondaehyop" [National Council of University Student Representatives], according to a report.

They expressed resentment at the criminal act of the fascist clique in arresting three priests of the group in connection with the visit to the North by Father Mun Kyu-hyon. The "dispatch of Father Mun Kyu-hyon to the North is an act motivated by the conscience of priests to protect Yim Su-kyong who visited the North out of pure ardour for reunification", they said.

A religious rite was held at the same place that evening with the attendance of Roman Catholics and students, more than 1,500 in all.

The attendants said that the National Roman Catholic priests' group for the realisation of justice dispatched Father Mun Kyu-hyon to the North to accompany Yim Su-kyong. This stemmed from the consciousness to overcome the tragedy of national division, they noted.

The arrest of priests by the "government" in connection with the visit to the North of Father Mun proves that it has no intention of repentance as can be seen in suppressing the pure ardour of the people for reunification under the "existing law", they remarked. They strongly demanded the immediate release of the arrested priests and abrogation of the "National Security Law".

**Want To Interview Jailed Priests**  
SK0208062389 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0527 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 (KCNA)—Father Kim Sung-hun, representative of the South Korean Roman Catholic priests' group for the realisation of justice, and some 50 believers fought on July 31 in demand of an interview with Father Nam Kuk-hyon who was arrested for the reason that he sent Father Mun Kyu-hyon to the North for coed Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of Chondaehyop, according to a report.

That morning they called at the puppet Songdong Police Station in Seoul and demanded an interview for two hours, but the fascist clique refused their demand.

They condemned the anti-reunification crime of the fascist clique at a prayer meeting they held in front of the gate of the police station.

Fathers Nam Kuk-hyon, Ku Il-mok and Pak Pyong-chun who were taken to police on July 29 on the charge of violation of the notorious "National Security Law" for the reason that they sent Father Mun Kyu-hyon to the North to accompany coed Yim Su-kyong were detained separately at the Songdong, Taenung and Chongnyangni police stations in Seoul and are now suffering behind the bars.

**South Paper Cited on DPRK's Rural 'Paradise'**  
SK0208061589 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0516 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 (KCNA)—The South Korean newspaper HANGYORE SINMUN carried an article introducing the rural community of the northern half of the republic which has turned into an earthly paradise for the people under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Introducing the popular agricultural policy of the Workers' Party of Korea, the paper said that the North is waging a powerful movement to industrialize agriculture by strengthening the assistance of industry to agriculture and support of town to the countryside.

Referring to the completion of the irrigation in the countryside of the North, it noted that most of the paddy and non-paddy fields benefit by irrigation and farming is free from drought.

The North is stepping up projects to reclaim tideland, create large-scale water supply networks for tideland-turned fields and introduce water-sprinkling irrigation in dry fields, the paper stated.

Saying that not only irrigation but also electrification were completed in the countryside of the northern half of the republic and peasants there are doing farming with the help of machines and chemicals, it noted that such achievements show that agriculture in the North has reached a considerable level.

**\* North's Nuclear Capability Assessed**  
41070144 Seoul HOGUK in Korean  
Jul 89 pp 119-122

[Article by National Defense Intelligence Headquarters researcher So Yong-ha: "Capacity for Nuclear Weapons Development"]

[Text] In just over 40 years since the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, 150,000 megatons of nuclear weapons have been stockpiled on the face of the earth.

The power of this nuclear arsenal is capable of simultaneously reducing to ashes more than 15,000 cities with populations of 1 million persons, and represents the equivalent of 3,500 kg of TNT for every person in the world.

The reason that the nations of the world attach importance to the atom is not only because of its potential economic uses, but also its military applications, should the need arise.

Accordingly, nonnuclear nations strive for nuclear development not only for reasons of national security, but also to enhance their international position and confidence.

Furthermore, the nations of the world concentrate on nuclear development from the standpoint of its ancillary benefits, such as reducing military outlays that go along with it.

In order to understand North Korea's nuclear weapons development capability, we must look at the background of North Korean perceptions of the need for nuclear development, their level of science and technology, the potential to obtain nuclear fuel, and their processing

facilities capabilities, along with their nuclear weapons delivery systems in the event of military use of such weapons. This is necessary in order to evaluate and assess the resulting impact on our own security.

#### **Background of North Korean Perceptions of Need for Nuclear Development**

It is believed that North Korea's Kim Il-song was stimulated into perceiving the importance of nuclear weapons by a recommendation made to the U.S. Government by General MacArthur during the Korean war when, as the direction of the war was reversed following the entrance of Chinese troops into the war in October of 1950, MacArthur stated that an atomic bomb should be dropped on the area near Andong where Chinese troops were massed.

In addition, the United States adopted mass retaliation as its new military strategy beginning in 1954, and followed that with a declaration that tactical nuclear weapons would be used to resolve regional conflicts.

The next step was in July 1954, when U.S. Army authorities announced that American ground forces stationed in the Far East had been equipped with six atomic cannons and numerous rockets with nuclear warheads, and this in turn is presumed to have made a further impression on Kim Il-song of the need to acquire and maintain nuclear weapons.

Indications of Kim Il-song's sensitivity to the United States' nuclear weapons strategy were as follows:

It appears that when U.S. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Radford announced on 3 August 1954 that new weapons had been deployed to Korea, and it was assumed that these new weapons were nuclear weapons, North Korea's Kim Il-song presumed from that time on that U.S. forces stationed in Korea had a tactical nuclear capability.

On 5 August 1956, two days after the 3 August announcement by the U.S. chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, North Korea issued statements through the peoples' committees opposing the use of nuclear weapons and nuclear testing.

In addition, North Korea's Kim Il-song emphasized on 4 December 1962 that making the entire nation a fortress, which was one of his four military directions, was a guarantee of survival against nuclear war. Subsequently, he stated on 5 October 1963, at the graduation of the ninth class of the military academy, that "the entire nation must be made into a fortress. We do not have an atomic bomb. Therefore, we must dig ourselves into the ground to protect against the threat of atomic bombs."

During a personal visit to China in April 1974, Kim Il-song also asked Chou Enlai to keep the United States from using nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula.

In July 1975, U.S. Secretary of Defense Schlesinger announced readiness to use nuclear weapons if North Korea invaded the South.

Given the fact that the U.S. defense pact with the ROK began to soften beginning in early 1970, and the idea of withdrawing U.S. ground forces stationed in Korea was gaining steam, THE WASHINGTON POST reported on 26 June 1975 that then-President Pak had decided on independent nuclearization. In June of 1976 the terms of negotiations with France for purchase of a plutonium reprocessing facility were revealed. The ROK's Kori Nuclear Power Plant was commissioned in January 1978, and there was the distinct impression that the ROK was a dormant nation capable of producing nuclear weapons.

North Korea had asked the United States to withdraw all lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, after U.S. President Carter made withdrawal of U.S. ground forces official policy in 1977, but it is believed that North Korea's Kim Il-song became further convinced of the need for nuclear weapons development when the withdrawal plan was put on hold in 1979 and then negated by President Reagan when he assumed office.

#### **Level of Technical Expertise for Nuclear Development**

We believe that the origin of North Korean interest in nuclear weapons developments dates from participation by representatives of the North Korean Academy of Sciences at a June 1955 East European scientific conference on nuclear energy uses.

Looking at the chain of events in North Korean efforts in the area of nuclear development, we find the following:

There was the conclusion by North Korea of an agreement on nuclear research with the Soviet Union in February 1956, a mutual exchange of protocols on the peaceful use of nuclear energy with both China and the Soviets in 1959, along with the dispatch of large-scale research teams.

In 1962 a physicist at Kim Il-song University, Han In-sok, was the first to publish a research paper on nuclear development.

In 1964 a nuclear research facility was established at Yongbyon under the auspices of the North Korean Academy of Sciences, which was followed by the creation of nuclear research-related curricula at Kim Il-song University and Kimchaek College of Science, that included courses in nuclear physics covering nuclear electrons, nuclear fuels, and nuclear reactors, to train nuclear researchers and technical personnel.

Beginning in 1956, North Korea dispatched many scientists and technicians to the Dubno Nuclear Research Institute, the largest research center in the field of nuclear physics in the Soviet Union, for research and

training, and is believed at present to have more than 3,000 specialists in the nuclear field, including 20 PhD's and more than 150 advanced specialists.

In early 1965 North Korea obtained a nuclear research reactor from the Soviet Union and installed it at Yongbyon, and a 9 August 1968 Moscow broadcast reported that the Soviet Union had provided North Korea with a nuclear power plant.

The 28 February 1975 issue of U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT reported that North Korea, along with Iraq and East Germany, were negotiating to purchase nuclear reactors from the Soviet Union, and that North Korea would by 1985 be among the 20 nations with nuclear capability.

A 17 August 1978 Moscow broadcast announced that a North Korean nuclear physicist was engaged in research on nuclear energy usage at the Soviet Dubno Nuclear Research Center.

In addition, North Korea in early 1980 began construction on its own of a second nuclear reactor at Yongbyon, scheduled for completion in 1987.

Looking at information available concerning nuclear reactor facilities established at Yongbyon:

- 1) Following construction of the first Soviet nuclear reactor at Yongbyon in 1965, it has been confirmed that construction of a second reactor was undertaken to the south of the existing reactor facility beginning in September 1980.
- 2) It has been confirmed that in September 1982 construction was underway on the number 1 reactor with a 13-meter core, along with the primary building.
- 3) It has been confirmed that a cylindrical smokestack and reactor roof construction projects were completed in December 1984.
- 4) Given the sighting on 5 February 1987 of steam being vented from the cooling tower of the second reactor, it is believed that the second reactor was completed in early 1987 and undergoing testing.

North Korea has built a new uranium processing plant in Kusong, North Pyongan Province to produce nuclear reactor fuel from uranium ore.

In late 1985 North Korean State Administration Council Premier Kang Song-san traveled to Moscow where he signed an economic, scientific and technical agreement, and TASS reported that the Soviet Union had agreed to build a nuclear power plant for North Korea.

When looking at North Korean science and technology in the nuclear field as laid out above, it is judged to have attained the level necessary for nuclear development.

#### Ability To Obtain Nuclear Fuel

Following is an analysis of the nuclear fuel situation required for North Korean development of nuclear weapons:

North Korea is believed to have an adequate supply for manufacture of nuclear weapons given the stockpiling for 20 years of the plutonium-239 generated during operation of the research reactor obtained from the Soviet Union in May 1965.

The production of plutonium-239 will increase further when the second reactor completed at Yongbyon in 1987 goes into normal operation.

The result of the uranium mine survey throughout North Korea in 1964 was the discovery of about 4 million tons of commercial-grade uranium in the Hamhung, Unggi, Haegum-gang District.

It is estimated that the stockpile of nuclear fuel will increase further in the event that there is additional construction of nuclear power plants by North Korea pursuant to the science and technology agreement concluded with the Soviet Union on 26 December 1985.

Looking at all of the above factors, it is believed that North Korea will have little difficulty in obtaining the nuclear fuel needed for the development of nuclear weapons.

#### Nuclear Fuel Processing Facilities

In order for North Korea to develop nuclear weapons, an enrichment facility for the uranium that serves as fuel for nuclear reactors, or a plutonium reprocessing facility, will be necessary.

Given the fact that North Korea is budgeting large amounts for development of an atomic bomb, it is believed that they will spend the relatively small amount needed for plutonium processing capability in order to develop nuclear weapons.

On a 6 June 1985 ABC broadcast, it was reported that North Korea has a nuclear fuel reprocessing facility in northern Pyongyang that can be used for production of nuclear weapons, and that it was presumed that nuclear weapons could be produced in this plant.

In addition, given the fact that a plant for converting uranium ore into nuclear fuel has been built in Kusong, North Pyongan Province, a nation that has a nuclear capability estimates that North Korea could build a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant in about 4 years with the expenditure of only about \$40 million.

It is believed that North Korea would encounter few problems in acquiring a nuclear fuel processing facility.

Our estimate is that North Korea's nuclear fuel reprocessing capability has reached the necessary level.

### Nuclear Weapons Delivery System Capability

Although North Korea has depended on the Soviet Union for technical support related to nuclear weapons development, substantial technical assistance for nuclear weapons development has also been received from the Peoples Republic of China since 1975.

For example, it was reported in the 9 April 1977 issue of TONG-A ILBO that North Korea's Sin Kang-song departed from the PRC's nuclear testing grounds after attending a 31 March 1977 reception hosted by the PRC Seventh Machine Industry Ministry.

The same source went on to report that a substantial number of North Korean military scientists were studying nuclear missiles in the PRC.

North Korea already possesses cannons, missiles and aircraft capable of launching or transporting nuclear weapons. Broken out in detail, North Korea has substantial numbers of 170mm and 180mm field guns capable of firing nuclear projectiles in the 15 kiloton range and larger, FROG-5/7 missiles capable of delivering 25 kiloton nuclear warheads, and SCUD missiles needed for long-range nuclear warhead delivery.

The MiG-21/23/29 and SU-7 and IL-28 aircraft that North Korea have are capable of transporting nuclear warheads in the megaton class.

Taking into account the above, we believe that North Korea has without doubt the means for surface and airborne warhead delivery, as well as missile-based long distance delivery capabilities, and thus has no problems whatsoever from the standpoint of nuclear delivery systems.

### Evaluation and Assessment

During the past 20 years North Korea has not only continued to accumulate science and technology in the nuclear field, but has already trained more than 3,000 nuclear specialists.

With respect to nuclear fuel needed for development of nuclear weapons, even though the spent fuel generated by the nuclear reactor that went into experimental use in 1965 has been returned to the country that supplied it, our estimate is that it would not be difficult for them to obtain plutonium.

In the final analysis, based upon the various data that we have collected, we believe that North Korea has all the capabilities needed to develop nuclear weapons.

In terms of our own preparedness, however, our estimate is that the time frame for potential North Korean production of a nuclear weapon will be the mid-1990's. This seems reasonable since we believe that North Korea at present has the ability to develop nuclear weapons, but it will take 3 years to produce 20 kg of plutonium from the second nuclear reactor completed in 1987, 1 to 2 years to process it, and then 1 year to build a nuclear bomb for testing.

Given this fact, as pointed out above, that North Korea has everything it needs to develop nuclear weapons, we must pay close attention to evidence of North Korean nuclear development.

### \* Kim Chong-il Document on Publications Lauded

41100036 Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean  
7 May 89 p 2

[Article by Yi Chun-ha: "The Immortal Ideological Banner that Enables Our Party's Publications and Reports To Prove Their Might"]

[Text] Fifteen years have passed since the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il released his programmatic document postulating that our party's publications and reports are a powerful ideological weapon for contributing to the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

On 7 May 1974, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il released his historic document in order to bring about a turnaround in publication and information work to suit the demand for the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Comprehensively elucidated in this document are important problems arising in building a chuche-oriented publication and information system and strengthening and developing it, and in addition a host of problems ranging from the revolutionary characteristics, the basic missions and duties, and the principles of our party's publication and information work, to the position and role of reporters and editors and their methods of work.

The document is an encyclopedic work which provides comprehensive scientific answers to theoretical and practical problems arising in publication information and outlines programmatic tasks for this work.

As a result of the release of this document, there was a new direction in the work of publication, wire service, and broadcasting, and this work came to attain its distinctive revolutionary features befitting its inherent nature, and was able to actively contribute to accomplishing the party's revolutionary tasks.

This document, a literary gem full of erudite ideas and classic themes, represents an immortal revolutionary banner which has further enriched the treasure house of the ideas on publication and information work founded

by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and which has brought about a dramatic turnaround in developing a revolutionary publication and information system of the working class.

The justness and validity of this document have been clearly proven by practice for over these 15 years.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il not only published his historic document but also has sagaciously led tasks designed to intensifying the press revolution, the information revolution, and the publication revolution by implementing tasks outlined in it.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK [Workers Party of Korea] Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Our reporters and editors should free themselves from their preconceived ideas and carry the press revolution, the information revolution, and the publication revolution through to the end, from the point of view of beginning every task anew and making a fresh start."

The past 15 years since the document was released has been a course shining with the energetic leadership of our party, during which the party has set forth revolutionary measures, one after another, to improve publication and information work and has wisely led the press and publication workers to the implementation of these measures.

By presenting a number of laborious works, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has meticulously led the press and publication workers to strengthen and develop their work into a more authoritative and powerful ideological weapon with a strong ideological quality, and appealing force. At the same time, by igniting the fire of the editorial and press revolutions he has paved the way in shattering long-standing preconceptions and old stereotypes and bringing about fundamental changes.

As a result, all publications and information media, including the party newspaper (NODONG SINMUN), have been renovated in every aspect ranging from their politicoideological substance to their style and methods, thereby ushering in the golden age of journalism and publication.

Today, with the unitary party ideology system, as well as the chuche and working-class spirit, firmly established in them as befitting the intrinsic nature of a party publication, our party's publications and reports are magnificently fulfilling their functions and roles as active supporters and implementers of, and propagandists, organizers, and mobilizers for, party policies. Our party's publications and reports are actively contributing to the ideological indoctrination work of the party, such as

indoctrination in the chuche ideology and the revolutionary traditions and in propaganda work on the greatness of the party and the leader. At the same time they are sounding a loud drum beat of the revolution in socialist construction and crushing all kinds of machinations of our class enemies with the power of their pen. This attests to the validity of our party's ideological theories on publication and information and the sagacity of party guidance in applying these theories.

It is thanks to our party's correct ideology on publication and information and our party's wise guidance that our publications, wire services, and broadcasts have been able to carry on in the chuche tradition with its purity intact. They have bubbled over with new vitality and a new revolutionary spirit. They have gained the strength to contribute to the consummation of the chuche cause, and have become publications and information media enjoying high international prestige and influence.

It is because our party's ideas relating to the area of press and publications give them noble objectives, missions and tasks that these ideas have become the ideological weapon with which the press and publications can bring their might into full play.

As is clear in the document, our party's publications and information media hold it as their basic mission to contribute to making all members of the society into chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries, to remolding the society as demanded by the chuche ideology, and further to promoting the independent development of the whole world. Our party's publications and information media can demonstrate their great might by always maintaining a high degree of revolutionary spirit, truthfulness, militancy, and appealing force, because they hold it as their noble mission and goal to consummate the cause of socialism and communism by converting the whole society to the chuche ideology.

In converting the whole society to the chuche ideology, it is basic to bring up all members of the society as chuche-oriented revolutionaries loyal to the party and the leader.

By setting propaganda on the greatness of the party and the leader as their main goal and stepping up ideological indoctrination along this line, our party's publications and information media have been able to greatly contribute to the cause of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology. In order for our publications, wire services, and broadcasts to fulfill their duties in the future, they should continue to intensify ideological indoctrination work, including propaganda on the greatness of the party. They should vigorously push publication and information work by taking as their particularly important task the development of party members and workers as communist revolutionaries who are thoroughly imbued with the revolutionary view of the leader and who are infinitely loyal and filial to the party and the leader. To this end, it is important to conduct ideological

indoctrination work with depth, including indoctrination in the chuche ideology, indoctrination in loyalty, and indoctrination in our revolutionary heritage, and, in addition, carry out publication, wire service, and broadcasting activities more vigorously and spiritedly by introducing a new style and method to suit the demands of the changing reality.

That our party's idea on publication and information is actively contributing to the conversion of the whole society to the chuche idea is related to the fact that the idea illuminates the true way of vigorously organizing and mobilizing the masses in socialist construction.

In the past period, our publications, wire services, and broadcasts have made the whole country bubble with the revolutionary fever to realize our party's grand plans for socialist construction, by sounding a clarion trumpet of political propaganda and economic agitation. A heroic epic has been written on the grand forward movement of socialism, and mass heroism has been brought into full play, particularly in the grand nationwide construction campaign, such as the 200-day struggle campaign. All this is inconceivable apart from the great might of our party's publication and information work. It is important for us to hold the relay baton of the 200-day struggle campaign firmly and make continuing innovative and forward movements and conduct correct propaganda to connect the current 200-day struggle campaign to a 2,000-day campaign, and further to a 20,000-day campaign, thereby demonstrating the revolutionary mettle of the heroic Korea.

It was due to our party's accurate idea on publication and information that our publications and information media have been able to greatly contribute to the struggle for national reunification and to fulfilling the cause of making the whole world independent.

Publication and information media should continue to wage their information warfare designed to smash the "two-Koreas" concoction plot of the splitists at home and abroad, to realize the independent reunification of the fatherland, and actively support and encourage the struggle of the fighting brothers in the South, while exerting great efforts to strengthen the international solidarity of our revolution.

Our party's idea on publication and information is the ideological basis for enabling publications, wire service, and broadcasts to demonstrate their might, particularly because this idea set forth the most accurate principles and methods of publication and information and because publications and information media are implementing these principles and methods.

As is made clear in the document, to hold the principles of chuche as a cornerstone, to implement party leadership in brilliant fashion, and to wage a speed battle by correctly grasping the central truth are the cardinal principles that should be observed in publication and

information activities. It was because our publications, wire services, and broadcasts relied on the most correct principles of publication and information that they were able to contribute actively to the accomplishment of our revolutionary tasks and fulfill their duties particularly in implementing the Party Center's desire to glorify Korea and chart a brilliant future for our revolution. It is a decisive guarantee for the success of publication and information activities that they maintain the chuche-oriented position, rely thoroughly on party leadership, and wage a speed battle by correctly grasping the central truth of the chuche ideology.

In the future, as in the past, all publication and information workers should firmly establish the chuche ideology, write and edit in their own style to suit the intentions of the party, and be infinitely loyal to the party leadership. In addition, reporters and editors should deeply pursue reality in order to search for the truth and grasp it, so that they might write and edit readable and impressive articles and bring a militant spirit of creative writing into full play in the anti-Japanese guerrilla style and after the fashion of war correspondents.

Today our party's publications and information media are faced with an honorable task of making still greater progress in publication and information work to suit the intentions of the party by continuing to thoroughly implement the ideological theories and policies outlined in the document.

Functionaries in the publication and information field, as well as reporters and editors, should resolutely protect and preserve the party's immortal achievements in publication and information work and brilliantly fulfill their honorable party-assigned duties. They should cherish their immense pride in upholding the party's idea on publication and information and party leadership.

Today our party expects much from the press and publications. Functionaries in the field of publication and information, deeply cherishing their pride as publication and information functionaries actively contributing to the cause of converting the whole society to the chuche idea, should make new progress in publication and information work by continuing to thoroughly implement the ideological theories elucidated in the document of the party leadership.

## South Korea

**North Korean Soldier Defects to South**  
SK0308123289 Seoul Television Service in Korean  
1200 GMT 3 Aug 89

[Text] At around 1800 [0900 GMT] this afternoon, a North Korean soldier defected after crossing the central front. According to an announcement by the Ministry of National Defense, the North Korean soldier who

defected today is a Private First Class [Sangdungpyong] (Chong Yong-chol), who belongs to the 1st DMZ Company of the 12th Division of the North Korean Army.

Private First Class (Chong) said that he defected because he did not like the inhumane army life and forced labor.

#### PRC Demands Return of Army Defector, Wife

##### Chinese Spokesman Cited

SK0308044889 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean  
0400 GMT 3 Aug 89

[Text] China today asked South Korea to return to China People's Liberation Army Major Zuo Xiukai and his wife, who defected South Korea from Panmunjom last week.

Arguing it was under the influence of some external factor that Major Zuo Xiukai and his wife entered South Korea at the time, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry insisted that the South Korean side return them to China immediately and unconditionally.

The spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry, however, did not explain what were the external factors that led them to escape.

##### Request for Repatriation Denied

SK0308075889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0749 GMT  
3 Aug 89

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 3 (YONHAP)—South Korea has turned down a request from China to hand over a Chinese Army major and his wife who defected through the truce village of Panmunjom on Sunday.

"We will not respond to the request by the Chinese Government because our position is to respect the intention of defectors in accordance with international laws and practices," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday.

The spokesman, speaking on condition of anonymity in keeping with official custom here, said the Chinese Government requested the Korean Government through diplomatic channels to immediately and unconditionally repatriate Maj. Zuo Xiukai and his wife.

Zuo, a member of the Chinese People's Army delegation to the Military Armistice Commission, and his wife walked across the Military Demarcation Line in the truce village to seek political asylum in the United States.

The armistice commission is a watchdog body set up to maintain the 1953 cease-fire agreement that ended the three-year Korean war between the U.S.-led United Nations forces supporting South Korea and the allied forces of North Korea and China.

The spokesman said the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees is investigating the intentions and motives of the couple.

"If necessary, we can allow the Chinese Government to directly confirm their intention to defect," he added.

#### Soviets Propose 'Direct Talks' on Sakhalin Koreans

SK0308130389 Seoul YONHAP in English 1239 GMT  
3 Aug 89

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 3 (YONHAP)—The Soviet Red Cross has recently proposed in telegrams to its South Korean counterpart to have direct talks for discussing the repatriation of ethnic Koreans living in the Soviet territory of Sakhalin, sources at the Korean National Red Cross said Thursday.

The Korean Red Cross sent a reply Wednesday welcoming the Soviet proposal. It also decided to set up a liaison office in Sakhalin in consultation with relevant authorities, they said.

It marks the first time for the Soviet Union to define its official position on repatriation of Sakhalin-Koreans.

The telegrams of the Soviet Red Cross proposed to allow Koreans to send invitations to their relatives or acquaintances living in Sakhalin for home-visit or permanent settlement in South Korea. They also suggested to open a telex line between the two nations for a permanent dialogue channel, according to the sources.

Koreans in Sakhalin have so far visited and sent letters home via Japan with the help of civil organizations.

During the Second World War, about 1.5 million Koreans were taken abroad by imperial Japan and 150,000 of them ended up in Sakhalin doing forced labor for the construction of airfields and roads. Some 43,000 Koreans were stranded when the Soviet Union occupied the territory after the war. A survey conducted in last April shows 750 of the 37,000 surviving Koreans are left stateless and waiting to be repatriated.

#### NSP Releases Kim Tae-chung After Questioning

##### Involvement in So Trip Denied

SK0208235989 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 3 Aug 89 p 1

[Text] Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung was released early this morning after nearly 20 hours of overnight questioning by security agents about a party lawmaker's unauthorized, secret trip to Pyongyang last August.

The questioning was conducted by officials of the Agency for the National Security Planning [NSP], formerly Korean Central Intelligence Agency, at Chungbu Police Station in downtown Seoul.

The NSP said that it will announce today the result of the questioning of Kim and Mun Tong-hwan, ex-vice president of Kim's party.

During the interrogation, the leader denied all suspicions heaped on him in connection with the controversial secret visit to Pyongyang by Rep. So Kyong-won, now under arrest for violation of the National Security Law, informed sources said late night.

The head of the main opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], Kim denied his involvement in So's unauthorized trip to Communist north Korea and any other related charges.

While the separate questioning of the two PPD leaders was under way on the interrogation rooms on the third floor of the police station, about 50 Korean and foreign news reporters were waiting on the first floor, after being denied access to the third floor.

Kim and Mun were reportedly not allowed to make contact with their party officials or leave the interrogation rooms except going to the rest room. They had meals at the interrogation rooms.

Kim and Mun were taken from party headquarters by the NSP investigators armed with a court-issued writ of detention at 7:15 a.m. amid wild protest by hundreds of party officials as well as Kim's followers.

The writs for the two PPD leaders issued last Thursday after Kim and Mun refused to honor three summonses issued by the NSP to answer questions about Rep. So's trip to the Communist north. So was expelled from the PPD after his trip was made public.

Six NSP agents arrived at the PPD headquarters shortly before 7 a.m. and presented detention writs to Kim and Mun. The two, notified of the detention late Tuesday night, did not resist.

Kim and Mun were led away to the police station at 8:40 a.m. Security remained tight with 450 riot troopers guarding the police station.

Several PPD lawmakers waited at the police station chief's office. The NSP occasionally borrowed investigation rooms from the police station.

It is not likely the government will arrest or indict Kim. But legal action might be taken against Mun, younger brother of the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, who is on trial on charges of visiting north Korea without government permission.

Kim was reportedly asked about 70 questions. The questions included whether Kim had prior knowledge of So's trip to north Korea last Aug. 19-21 and if he sent a message to north Korean leader Kim Il-song through So.

Kim was also quizzed about whether he met the north Korean ambassador in Budapest, Hungary, early this year when he visited the country, the source said.

Mun was quizzed about whether he recommended So to Kim Tae-chung as a party candidate for legislative elections in April last year and whether he knew of So's secret visit to north Korea before it was made public, the sources said.

More than 500 PPD officials, including most of its 70 lawmakers, shouted antigovernment slogans and some of them burst into tears when Kim was led away by six NSP agents. There were no clashes between PPD members and the agents.

Kim smiled and waved as he left in his private car, followed by agents in other cars.

He told reporters just before he was taken away that the allegations made by the NSP are groundless and vowed to prevent the attempt to undermine his party by telling the whole truth.

"The government's detention of the No. 1 opposition party president precisely shows the danger facing our democracy as well as the spiritual and political crisis facing the No government," Kim said.

Kim, 63, also said it is "deplorable" to see No trying to reverse the situation while backing down from liquidating the legacies of the past regime's authoritarian rule and moving toward democracy.

"Someone who follows the people, moving in the direction of history, will never suffer defeat," Kim said.

"Our people know what my forceful detention symbolizes," said Kim, a symbol of resistance under dictatorial rulers Chon Tu-hwan and Pak Chong-hui.

About 150 PPD members staged sit-in protests in and around the police station while Kim was undergoing interrogation.

One of the demonstrators was taken to nearby Paik Hospital after he was hit in the head by a helmet brandished by a riot policeman during a scuffle.

Cho Chin-muk, 34, deputy chief of the religion department at the PPD's external relations commission, suffered cuts in the head and, severely bleeding, collapsed at 2:30 p.m.

Two other PPD members were also beaten up by police.

**Kim Said 'Vindicated' Upon Release**  
SK0208233389 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean  
2100 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] PPD President Kim Tae-chung, who was questioned at Chungbu Police Station in Seoul throughout last night after being escorted there yesterday morning, returned to PPD Headquarters at 0500 this morning, 22 hours after being taken away. However, former PPD Vice President Mun Tong-hwan, who was led away along with President Kim Tae-chung, is still being interrogated. He is also expected to be released soon.

President Kim Tae-chung, who left the interrogation room on the third floor of Chungbu Police Station in Seoul at 0500 sharp this morning, looked a bit tired, perhaps due to long hours of questioning throughout the night.

After resting briefly at the office of the police station chief on the second floor of the building, President Kim left for his party headquarters at about 0510 riding in his own car after waving to reporters who were training flashlights on him and to his fellow party members who were cheering his release.

During questioning, some 100 party members, including about 50 PPD lawmakers, waited for him throughout the night in areas around the Chungbu Police Station in Seoul.

As the questioning of President Kim took longer than expected, these lawmakers and party members twice tried to send five lawmakers representing them to the interrogation room on the third floor of the police building for an interview with President Kim. For a while a scuffle broke out between policemen and lawmakers and party members trying to enter the building.

Arguing that the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] had earlier promised to conclude the questioning of President Kim by 0130 this morning, these lawmakers and party members protested that the questioning was being prolonged to manufacture the content of the questioning and held meetings to work out countermeasures.

Meanwhile, President Kim Tae-chung returned to his party's central office located in Yido at 0530 this morning after being questioned as a witness.

In a news conference held at the party's central office upon his return, President Kim explained the circumstances under which he had been questioned by the NSP for 22 hours since yesterday morning and the content of the questions put to him.

President Kim insisted that the charges written on the writ were totally groundless and that it had been proven through his self-assured testimony that the secret visit to North Korea by lawmaker So Kyong-won had nothing to do with the PPD.

Concerning the allegation that he had written a letter [to Kim Il-song], a matter of particular interest, President Kim said that the charges that he had entrusted to the lawmaker a letter are totally groundless and that he had rebutted it, calling it an operation designed to sully the reputation of the PPD and his own reputation.

Upon hearing that President Kim was heading for his party headquarters at about 0505 this morning from Chungbu Police Station where he had been questioned, party members who were conducting a sit-in at the party headquarters welcomed President Kim, chanting Kim Tae-chung's name outside the party building, and cheered when he said in a news conference that the NSP's charges against him in the writ were totally groundless and that truth had been brought to light through his rebuttal.

**NSP Investigation To Continue**  
SK0308025189 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean  
0100 GMT 3 Aug 89

[Text] [Announcer] The Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] revealed that Kim Tae-chung, PPD president and one other person, both of whom were investigated in connection with the incident of lawmaker So Kyong-won, totally refuted their suspicions. However, the NSP noted that it will continue the investigation of Kim Tae-chung in the future because there are a number of points of doubt in his statement.

Reporter Kim Yong-tae is presently attending the reporters' informal meeting at the Press Center. Kim, what were the results of the investigation of the NSP?

[Kim] The NSP has just announced the results of its investigation of PPD President Kim Tae-chung and its former Vice President Mun Tong-hwan, which lasted for nearly 1 full day.

The NSP revealed that during the recent investigation, party President Kim Tae-chung and former Vice President Mun Tong-hwan totally denied all the suspicious points and the rumors on their involvement in the incident. The NSP said that party President Kim stated that he has no prior knowledge of the clandestine visit of lawmaker So Kyong-won to North Korea, and upon hearing about this from Kim Won-ki, then party floor leader, he immediately ordered Kim Won-ki to report to the security authorities.

The NSP noted that concerning the issue as to whether he sent a personal letter to Kim Il-song or not, party President Kim stated that since he was not aware of lawmaker So Kyong-won's visit to the North, how could he send a letter, thus denying the suspicious points concerning this issue.

The NSP revealed that he was also questioned concerning the issues as to whether or not he met with North Korean figures while he visited Europe, as to the reasons

lawmaker So Kyong-won had accompanied him on the aforementioned trip, as to whether or not he was involved in the secret visits of Yim Su-kyong and Rev Mun Ik-hwan, and as to whether or not Kim had exercised any influence over their visits. However, party President Kim totally denied all of the suspicious points and his involvement in these incidents.

[Announcer] What were the results of the investigation on the former party Vice President Mun Tong-hwan?

[Kim] The NSP revealed that former party Vice President Mun Tong-hwan was investigated over the issues concerning the background of lawmaker So Kyong-won's entry into the party, the issue of the discussion of lawmaker So Kyong-won's secret visit to the North, the issue whether or not he received a report on the result of So Kyong-won's secret visit, the reason why he hastily attempted to leave the country with an unclear purpose after the announcement of lawmaker So Kyong-won's clandestine visit to the North, and the issue of support for So Kyong-won from the Research Institute for Peace and Democracy. However, he totally denied all suspicious points and his involvement in these incidents.

[Announcer] Is the NSP announcement that it will continue its investigation of party President Kim and one other person true?

[Kim] Yes. That is true. The NSP revealed that the statements of these two persons are contradictory and there are still many points of doubt in their statements and that the NSP possesses evidence that can overturn some points in their statements. Therefore, the NSP and the prosecutor's office plan to continue the investigation of the two after taking appropriate legal measures to thoroughly determine the truth.

Thus, although the first-stage investigation of the two high-ranking figures of the PPD has ended, we can say that there are still some causes of heated argument concerning the issue as to whether or not the PPD is involved in the recent security related incidents including lawmaker So Kyong-won's secret visit to the North and concerning the continuation of the investigation.

**DJP Will Not Interfere in Probe**  
SK0308030689 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*  
in English 3 Aug 89 p 2

[Text] The ruling DJP [Democratic Justice Party] yesterday confirmed it would not meddle in the NSP's investigation into Rep. So Kyong-won's alleged spying which resulted in the interrogation of PPD leader Kim Tae-chung.

"It's true that a great interparty chasm has been created because of Rep. So's case, but you know, the ground gets hardened after rain," said DJP Secretary-General Yi Chong-chan.

President No Tae-u has said to separate politics from the investigation, Yi said.

"Once things are settled, they will go smoothly," said Yi, trying to scale down the political implication of the NSP's interrogation of Kim.

**Premier To Answer Allegations About Pak Chol-on**

**Pak Chol-on Said To Visit North**  
SK0308025489 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*  
in English 3 Aug 89 p 2

[Text] An inquiry letter demanding to know whether Pak Chol-on made a secret visit to north Korea early last month was handed over to the prime minister's office by mail via the National Assembly

The letter jointly prepared by two independent lawmakers—Pak Chan-chong and Yi Chol—was submitted to the National Assembly secretariat Monday.

In the inquiry, the two lawmakers alleged that Pak Chol-on, former senior presidential secretary and now first state minister for political affairs, visited north Korea between late June and early July to observe the World Festival of Youth and Students, and demanded the President and prime minister clarify the case.

Shortly after receiving the letter, a spokesman for the prime minister's office said that Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun would send a reply by next Thursday as he is obliged to do so.

He, however, made it clear that the President has no legal obligation to answer such an inquiry.

The letter in question asked for a reply from both the President and the prime minister.

Indications are that the prime minister would deny the two legislators' allegation in his reply.

**Pak Chan-chong Makes Charges**  
SK0308021889 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
3 Aug 89 p 2

[Text] No one in the opposition camp would deny the achievements of two opposition leaders Kim Sae-chung and Kim Yong-sam in their life-long struggle for democracy.

In that respect, independent lawmaker Pak Chan-chong, who has come under the spotlight for his allegation that Pak Chol-un, first state minister for political affairs, clandestinely visited Pyongyang during or around the World Festival of Youth and Students last month, wouldn't deny it.

But, the 50-year-old independent lawmaker asserted in an interview with The Korea Times yesterday that now is the time for the three Kims, including Kim Chong-pil of the New Democratic Republican Party, not to mention President No Tae-u, to sacrifice themselves for democratic reform and for establishing a "genuine civilian government."

First, he blamed President No Tae-u for the recent political confusion triggered mainly by the blunder of the incumbent administration in its unification policy based on "secret contacts" between government authorities in South and North Korea.

Pak Chan-chong is convinced that Pak Chol-un made a secret visit to North Korea recently, while he was serving as senior presidential secretary for policy.

The recent confusion caused by a series of visits by dissident figures and a woman student and the government's crackdown on them proves that the Sixth Republic's promotion of dialogue with North Korea through secret contacts between government authorities has failed.

"Irrespective of whether the No administration will confirm Pak's visit or not, unification policy based on secret contacts with the North should be reviewed from the outset," said Pak.

Pak is one of the leading members of an alliance of dissident forces and maverick politicians which he has turned "pan-democratic forces."

The parliamentary election in the Yongdungpo-B district in Seoul slated for Aug. 18 will be the "litmus test" for the organization which fielded a lawyer, Ko Yong-gu, as its candidate.

Pak characterized the upcoming Yongdungpo election as an occasion to determine the people's judgment of the achievements President No and the three Kims made over the past one and a half years.

"Under the No-Three Kims structure, the liquidation of evil legacies of the Fifth Republic will be impossible," Pak asserted.

Through the last parliamentary elections, the opposition became a strong and majority force in the Assembly, but has turned out "divided and corrupt."

He was apparently referring to the success of the ruling camp's "divide and rule" strategy toward the opposition whose united front is all but gone due to a feud between Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

Pak once belonged to the main opposition party led by the two Kims and served as chief policy-maker of Kim Yong-sam's Reunification Democratic Party [RDP].

But he defected from the RDP to remain an independent, after the two Kims failed to agree on who should have been the single presidential candidate. Pak is famous for shaving his head in calling for a single candidacy between the two Kims.

He joined politics by becoming a lawmaker of the ruling party led by the late Pak Chong-hui and later initiated a movement to "reform" the now-defunct Democratic Republican Party.

"I highly praise the two Kims for their struggle for democracy until June 29, 1987, when No Tae-u bowed to the opposition demands for a direct presidential election, but I don't for their action since then," said Pak.

He went on, "I appealed to the two Kims to become Gandhis rather than Nehrus but the two Kims failed to become either a Gandhi or a Nehru due to their failure to single out the presidential candidate."

Asked about the projected political realignment, Pak said succinctly, "Now is not the time to promote political realignment but to establish a genuine civilian government led by conscientious politicians."

"If the two Kims promote adoption of the parliamentary cabinet system as the next form of government in an agreement with the ruling camp, I will resolutely oppose such a move," Pak said.

Pak said, "Why don't you remember that the two Kims were drumming up the slogan that to adopt the direct presidential election is the only way for realizing democracy."

**Daily Claims North-South 'Pact' To Deny Contacts**  
SK030801689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0756 GMT  
3 Aug 89

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 3 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea have a secret "pact" to deny that there have been covert contacts or talks between Seoul and Pyongyang, a leading Seoul daily claimed Thursday.

"There is a kind of agreement between South and North Korea that they not disclose secret contacts," a senior government official was quoted as saying by the daily TONG-A ILBO.

TONG-A said it construed the remarks as a broad hint that there have occasionally been secret inter-Korean contacts.

It quoted the official as saying he "knows" President No Tae-u has explained the pact with the North to opposition leaders.

Two independent lawmakers—Pak Chan-chong and Yi Chol—are pressuring the government to confirm rumors that First State Minister Pak Chol-on, then senior presidential policy aide, visited Pyongyang in early July.

Pak Chol-on has denied making a clandestine trip to Pyongyang to meet North Korean leaders and observe the world youth festival July 1-8.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun will send a letter to the National Assembly speaker on Aug. 7, replying to a written questionnaire by the two lawmakers asking him to confirm Pak's trip to Pyongyang.

"The prime minister will make it explicitly clear in the letter that he never sanctioned a visit to North Korea by Minister Pak," the prime minister's office said.

The office made the statement following a renewed call Thursday by the two lawmakers to reply to their open letter.

There have been frequent rumors and news reports over the last three years of high-ranking officials making clandestine trips to the North to discuss reunification of the Korean peninsula, but never official confirmation from Seoul or Pyongyang.

Pak Chol-on, one of No's most trusted aides, has been the central figure of almost every rumored visit to or contact with Pyongyang.

A senior official at the Unification Ministry said he has never heard of secret South-North contacts or of an agreement on contacts.

**Envelope Found at Airport; Tied to Yim Visit**  
SK0308033489 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*  
in English 3 Aug 89 p 3

[Text] Security officials are searching for two more students in connection with the arrest of two female collegians suspected of sending money to Yim Su-kyong for her illegal Pyongyang trip.

The Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) arrested Tuesday Kim Chi-son and Yu So-chong, both seniors at Hanyang University, for forwarding some \$3,720 last June 26 to Yim while she was stopping over in Japan before flying into north Korea via East Berlin.

The two coeds were charged with violating the National Security Law.

In the NSP custody and facing arrest is Sin Hyon-kyong, also a Hanyang senior and chairwoman of the school's women students association, for her central role in the money transfer.

The two students being sought, Pak Chong-yol of Yonsei University and another male student identified only as "Yong-sup," were reported to have secured the money and arranged details.

NSP sources said Sin is also suspected of recommending Yim for the Pyongyang trip.

Investigators alleged that Yu introduced Kim to Yong-sup around noon last June 26 at the Hanyang campus. Kim was given a bag containing 2.5 million won from the male student and was accompanied to the Korea Exchange Bank head office in downtown Seoul where she exchanged the money into U.S. dollars and then again into traveler's checks totaling \$3,720, according to the NSP.

The money was sent to Japan through the 24-hour delivery service DHL around 5 p.m. the same day, addressed to a pseudonym "Komine" in Shinjuku, Tokyo, investigators said.

Yu reportedly sought out Kim on request from Pak and Yong-sup to find an "unsuspected female student" with an unmarked citizen's registration card. Both Pak and Yong-sup are leaders of the country's largest student coalition Chondaehyop [National Council of University Student Representatives] which arranged Yim's trip to north Korea, said the NSP.

Yu herself was approached by Sin Hyon-kyong in early June and was asked if she would be interested in going to Pyongyang, according to the NSP.

The Hanyang senior refused, claiming her passport had expired and that such an action would put her father, a public official, in trouble.

The NSP alleged Yu also instigated a campaign to send letters to north Korean students and distributed more than 2,000 copies of newspapers justifying Yim's Pyongyang visit while working as a volunteer for farmers last month.

Meanwhile, investigators said they discovered Monday inside a Kimpo International Airport restroom an envelope containing propaganda materials on north Korea's "chuche" (self-reliance) ideology and a copy of a joint south-north student declaration.

An airport custodian reported to security agents after finding the envelope at the restroom of the Korean Air terminal, investigators said, and the contents included a letter Yim addressed to her parents.

Security officials believe that someone traveling from Japan dumped the envelope into the toilet to escape an arrest by security officials.

**Police Ask for Exit Ban on 28 Catholic Priests**  
SK0308060689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0144 GMT  
3 Aug 89

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 3 (YONHAP)—Seventeen South Korean priests have been barred from leaving the country in connection with the dispatch of the Rev. Mun Kyu-hyon to Pyongyang by the Catholic Priests Association for Justice, police said Thursday.

Seoul Metropolitan Police on July 28 asked the Justice Ministry to impose exit bans on 28 Roman Catholic priests—17 members of the association and 11 others who attempted to go to the truce village of Panmunjom to greet Seoul University student Yim Su-kyong on her return from North Korea.

The Revs. Nam Kuk-hyon, Ku Il-mo and Pak Pyong-chun of the association are under arrest on charges of violating the National Security Law in connection with Mun's unauthorized trip to North Korea and are among the 17 banned from leaving the country.

"We asked for exit bans on the priests to investigate whether they violated the National Security Law in sending Mun to Pyongyang," a police spokesman said.

Police have sent summons to seven priests booked on charges of attempting to visit Panmunjom on July 27, ordering them to report for questioning by Thursday, but the priests have said they will refuse to comply.

The association sent Mun to Pyongyang to accompany Yim on her as yet unsuccessful attempt to return home through Panmunjom.

**DJP Denounces CPAJ's Antigovernment Struggle**  
SK0308015089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
3 Aug 89 p 2

[Text] The governing Democratic Justice Party (DJP) yesterday denounced the moves of the progressive Catholic Priests' Association for Justice (CPAJ) to launch an anti-government struggle in the wake of the arrest of three priests in connection with a secret visit by a colleague to North Korea.

Deputy Democratic Justice Party spokesman Yi Kung-kyu issued a statement after a meeting of key party officers yesterday.

Yi called upon the priests' group to clarify their position on whether they will form a political party or remain as a group of pure clergymen.

"They had better form their own political party if they want to stage political action. Otherwise, they should refrain," the DJP spokesman said in a sarcastic manner.

Yi said, "Our party has to express deep regret over the priests' anti-government activities."

The priests' association vowed Tuesday to stage a nationwide signature-collecting campaign for abolition of the National Security Law.

**CPAJ Decides To Take Lead in Democratic Struggle**  
SK0308024289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
3 Aug 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Worrisome Priests' Move"]

[Text] A group of some 200 Catholic priests, members of the Catholic Priests Association for Justice [CPAJ], have recently endorsed its executive committee's dispatch of Fr. Mun Kyu-hyun to Pyongyang in an unauthorized attempt to accompany dissident coed Yim Su-kyong back to Seoul from North Korea.

In addition, in their emergency meeting Monday they decided to take the van in a "struggle to eliminate undemocratic factors" by kicking off a pan-national signature-getting campaign for the abrogation of the National Security Law, which prohibits clandestine visits to North Korea without government permission.

The endorsement of the dispatch of Fr. Mun to the North is noteworthy in that it conflicts with a statement, issued days before by the Korean Bishops' Conference, the top executive body of the Catholic church in the country, that Fr. Mun's unauthorized visit to Pyongyang was very regrettable, expressing the view that the priests' association should have respected the existing law although the Catholic leaders admitted they could sympathize with the motives that lead the junior priests' body to send a colleague priest to Pyongyang.

Drawing public concern is the priests association's hard-line posture which was displayed in the wake of the arrest of three priests in connection with the sending of Fr. Mun.

Though a spokesman for the priests association deliberately tried to paint over differences in views between his group and the bishops' body with regard to the unauthorized visits to North Korea, reunification and other inter-Korean issues, the priests appear to have quite a radical stance.

As for the first action in implementing its avowed anti-government struggle, the priests association is scheduled to hold a nationwide prayer meeting for "democratization and democratic unification" of the divided fatherland, that will include a hunger sit-in, if necessary, after taking a wait-and-see attitude toward immediate government response to its demand.

Issuing a series of statements, the priests body have assailed the government for "treading on the people's dreams" for national unification built up since the government announced its "July 7, 1988 presidential

statement on national self-esteem, unification and prosperity" by attributing the recent "anti-unification policy shift" to the series of illegal visits to North Korea by the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, Rep. So Kyong-won, coed Yim and Fr. Mun.

Although the spokesman stressed the priests association has not slightest intention to seek any united front with non-Catholic dissident organizations in pursuit of its cause, it is all but certain that the priests' moves will add fuel to the anti-government struggle waged by a broad circle of dissident forces, including radical student activists.

In this situation, people at large seem to be viewing with unease the escalating confrontation between the Catholic dissidents and the law enforcement authorities.

The authorities are advised to attentively listen to the Catholic priests' call for early liquidation of the old evils committed by the previous government of Chon Tuhwan, including the solution of the Kwangju tragedy, and concrete national unification formula as follow-up to the July 7 declaration, as many other people also are hoping for liberal democratic demand.

On the other hand, the priests are urged to refrain from any unlawful and extreme action, and abide by the existing legal system until some of the current laws, however poisonous their provisions, are legally revised.

Both government and opposition politicians are also urged to convoke an extraordinary plenary session of the National Assembly to deal with all major national issues.

Among the issues to be tackled without delay by the Assembly, the nation's political arena, are problems raised by illegal visits to North Korea, teachers' unionization, loopholes in anti-crime and public security networks, flood disasters and a Korea Air jetliner crash.

Needless to say, the Assembly should not postpone its convocation any longer to wind up the sluggish liquidation of misconduct of the previous government and the Kwangju incident, which claimed the lives of hundreds of people during the period of martial law.

**Projected PPD Rally in Poramae Park Ruled Legal**  
SK0308024889 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*  
in English 3 Aug 89 p 2

[Text] The Central Election Management Committee [CEMC] yesterday ruled that a protest rally of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] tentatively scheduled for Aug. 8 at Poramae Park in Tongjak-ku, Seoul does not violate the Election Law.

The ruling DJP [Democratic Justice Party] had charged that the rally, if held, would illegally disrupt the campaign for the vacant parliament seat in the Yongdungpo B district in Seoul, scheduled to be held Aug. 18.

The CEMC noted that article 60 of the Election Law prohibits political rallies in the election district, but pointed out that the PPD rally was scheduled to be held outside the district boundaries.

The PPD earlier planned to hold the rally at Yoido plaza but later changed the rally site to Poramae Park, which is located nearby but not in Yongdungpo B district, in an apparent move to evade possible legal dispute.

The rally is primarily aimed at condemning what the PPD described as a "political maneuver" of the ruling camp to undermine the reputation of the PPD and its leader Kim Tae-chung by capitalizing on the case of Rep. So Kyong-won's unauthorized trip to north Korea.

**Candidate Ko Demands DJP Punish NSP for Search**  
SK0308031889 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*  
in English 3 Aug 89 p 3

[Text] Campaign headquarters for legislative candidate Ko Yong-ku called the National Police Headquarter's (NPH) denial of the charge that it took papers from its office a "distortion" and "manipulation" and demanded that the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] take punitive actions against the guilty.

The campaign headquarters' spokesman Chang Ku-uk, in a statement yesterday, said the staff cannot but suspect deep involvement of the ruling DJP in the incident.

Chang questioned why such a large number of policemen and even the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] came to the scene at the call of an innkeeper.

He also pointed out that one of the campaign staff Hwang I-su, whom the NPH claimed was at the inn during the investigation, was not at the scene.

Kim Min-sok, another campaign staff member, claimed that the NSP investigators already knew his name, casting suspicion that the security officials had conducted prior probes. Other staff members also questioned simultaneous arrival of the policemen and NSP officials despite the fact that the NSP headquarters is much further from the inn than the nearest police box.

Controversy erupted Saturday when some 30 police officers from Seoul's Noryangjin Police Station searched dissident lawyer Ko's campaign office set up at an inn in Sinil-tong. Important office documents were missing after the police searched for about 30 minutes before they were brought back by an unidentified man.

NPH director Kim U-hyon issued a statement Tuesday denying any role in the document snatching, claiming the police and the NSP were merely answering a call from a woman at the inn reporting suspicious activities by a few young men.

Ko is running an election campaign office at the inn for a parliamentary by-election at Youngdungpo B district after being nominated by an alliance of dissidents and independent lawmakers.

**Kim Yong-sam News Conference Clarifies Position**  
*SK0308041489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 3 Aug 89 p 8*

[Editorial: "An Opposition Leader's Stand"]

[Text] Rep. Kim Yong-sam, head of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], has expounded his position unmistakably clear on some of the outstanding issues of the day in a press conference given Tuesday.

It broke a long silence of the opposition leader and shed full light on where his party stands on the spectrum of the ideological and policy alignments of our political forces today. His clear statements registered a refreshing departure from the prevalent mode of operation that features expediency, fence-sitting and double talk.

For one thing, Kim professed his firm rejection of the acts of irresponsible and petty heroism by some dissidents and activists campaigning for reckless contacts with north Korea on the pretext of promoting Korea's unification. He characterized the unauthorized visits of Rep. So Kyong-won, the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, Fr. Mun Kyu-hyon and Yim Su-kyong to north Korea as playing into the hands of north Korean Communists.

The RDP president condemned Rep. So of the rival opposition Party for Peace and Democracy for secretly traveling to and accepting money from Pyongyang, suggesting that full truth about it should be brought out.

For another, Kim reiterated his commitment to the electoral and parliamentary processes in attaining political objectives. It implies renunciation of the disorderly and disturbing tactics of "curb" politics outside of the legitimate and established institutions of the National Assembly and political parties. On national and regional security he endorsed the present arrangement of Korea-U.S. mutual defense cooperation backed by continued American presence here.

While challenging the government party to do more in the way of political reforms Kim took a moderate, rational and pragmatic stand for coping with the current difficulties, renewing his faith in democratic procedures, law and order and in the authority of this Republic to deal with north Korea. Kim's clarification came as a timely reassurance of the credibility of a major party to be counted upon by the people.

**NTU Members Teaching Contracts Not Renewed**  
*SK0308043289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 3 Aug 89 p 3*

[Text] The National Teachers Union [NTU] disputes are spreading to college campuses as the Ministry of Education has ordered officials not to reemploy professors who have joined the banned trade union of teachers.

The first disciplinary action taken against college professors over their involvement in the union is drawing immediate criticism from them, who denounced the ministry move as repression of the NTU.

Ministry officials said the guidelines were handed out to university officials Tuesday, under which teachers whose employment period had expired should not be reappointed this fall unless they leave the NTU.

The ministry move is expected to affect at least 20 teachers from several state-run schools, including Seoul National University, officials said.

They also said they expect the number would be increased as the same guidelines were given to private institutions.

The NTU has said more than 400 teachers at higher learning institutions have joined the union built around primary and secondary schoolteachers since it was established May 28.

It was not known exactly how many of the NTU professors will finish their employment period this summer, thus subject to the reemployment procedures.

Ministry officials said it is "natural" for the union professors to be dropped from the reappointment list since the ministry has already pledged to dismiss all the professors on equal terms with the teachers from lower schools.

Professors, however, are strongly disputing the ministry action, saying that the ministry is abusing the near-dead reemployment stipulations.

"The ministry decided last year to abolish the reemployment statute and a revision bill to the education laws for that aim is now at the National Assembly," noted a Seoul professor.

It is totally absurd for the ministry to invoke the stipulations, said the professor, who wanted to remain anonymous. "I cannot but think that the ministry is abusing the rules to suppress the NTU."

Under prevailing laws, university and college professors are reappointed in consideration of their academic achievement and others when their employment periods, varying in length according to their status, expire.

A regular professor at a national university has to renew his contract every six years while the employment period for a private college teacher varies within 10 years according to the school.

Employment periods are the same for associate professors, while an assistant professor at a national university renews his employment every three years.

The professors reemployment system came under wide criticism in the past as the government used to abuse it to expel dissident professors from college campuses.

The NTU, in the meantime, said yesterday 278 teachers have to date renounced their membership, while 69 teachers newly joined forces braving the steps being taken against the union teachers.

The Ministry of Education claims that more than 8,300 teachers have bolted from the NTU, cutting its total membership to 3,400.

At least five teachers, including Hyon Chong-hui, 30, of Yongju, Kyongsangbuk-to, have been taken to hospitals after they fainted due to long fasts at Myeongdong Cathedral, where more than 600 NTU teachers entered their eighth day of a hunger strike yesterday.

**\* Blue House Conducts 'Secret' Investigations**  
41070135 Seoul CHUGAN CHOSON in Korean  
28 May 89 pp 16-18

[Article by Cho Nam-chun: "Background of President No's Instructions Concerning a Secret Investigation"]

[Text] President No Tae-u had an unofficial talk with Blue House correspondents at the beginning of May. At this meeting, which was also attended by Hong Song-chol, presidential secretary general; Yi Hyon-u, head of the Presidential Security Force; Choe Chang-yun, senior presidential secretary for political affairs; and Yi Su-chong, senior presidential secretary for information, President No made an important statement.

In responding to reporters' comments that there was some apprehension that "discipline among government officials was seriously deteriorating, and ministers were not intimately involved in personnel management," President No answered, with determination, "Although I commissioned them with considerable authority for personnel management, not all of them are doing a good job in these matters. I am inclined to forgive a mistake once. Nevertheless, I will not forgive officials if they start taking advantage of my attitude."

The reporters who attended this meeting described their impression of the president at this time, as if he was holding a knife in each hand. Further, they said that it seemed as if President No, who had maintained a

moderate and patient image, despite embarrassing disparaging name-calling such as "Water Tae-u" or "NO' Tae-u" during the past year's democratization process since the beginning of the Sixth Republic, had made a big decision.

One reporter explained the issue as follows: "It appears that President No realizes that irresponsible, principleless, incompetent government officials are his internal enemies in the same way that the violent revolutionary forces, such as those who perpetrated the Tongui University incident, are his external enemies. And he is determined to crush these internal enemies."

At the end of April, President No ordered the minister of justice and his Blue House senior secretary team concerned with the administration to establish "measures to invigorate discipline among government officials in order to establish a solid legal order." President No said, "I ordered them to set up measures to strengthen slackened discipline among government officials, since I concluded, after a certain period of observation, that it had reached a hopeless stage."

Thus, the Blue House team, headed by Chong Ku-yong, senior presidential secretary for civil affairs, set up a special inspection plan for ministers, deputy ministers, agency directors, mayors, provincial governors, and directors of state-run corporations, and submitted it to the president. Another team, headed by Yi Chung-kil, the fourth management officer in the Prime Minister's Office, also set up and submitted to the president a secret inspection plan aimed at career bureaucrats below the top management level.

The related people explained that these inspections are not aimed at immediate reprimands but are meant to be a survey of existing conditions. They implied that these inspection plans reflect President No's determination to correct the disciplinary problems of government officials whose discipline grew increasingly lax during the last year. Nevertheless, no government official believes this statement. "The Plan for Disciplinary Reform for Government Officials" which was presented by the Blue House team gives us the impression that the present state of affairs has been adequately analyzed, with details and measures to correct the problems already well planned.

The reform plans' authors concluded that present Korean society is weak in its autonomous control system due to the simultaneous emergence of the desires of various groups and classes in society following moves toward democratization and autonomy. And the liberal democratic system is threatened by infiltration of leftist elements into the campus, labor, and cultural societies, and also by the ideological and reunification issues controversies. The economic recession also has become increasingly apparent due to the export slowdown after radical labor disputes, and inflation in consumer, as well as real estate prices. They also concluded that the legal

order of society is increasingly disrupted by theft, robbery, sales of human beings, and drug-related crimes. Then they concluded that the public increasingly believes that the government should exercise more powerful control over these social problems.

The authors also concluded that government officials are incapable of performing their own duties and instead lapse into an easy-going attitude, taking advantage of the democratization and autonomy atmosphere. They pointed out that these attitudes of government officials are the main cause of public opinion becoming increasingly concerned about an incapable administration with no authority.

Examples cited of easy-going attitudes are: poor preparation and handling of the aftermath of behaviors which challenge the system, such as the occupation of public institutions; ignoring or a passive response toward behavior which disrupts the legal order, such as illegal businesses; weakening authority of the heads of government institutions due to personnel management based on outside requests or connections; disruption of the chain of command because of group action by some officials protesting their treatment and personnel management; and easy-going job performance, not aimed at execution of duty but at acquiring wealth.

They emphatically point out that a minority of high-ranking officials are still objects of social attacks because of their scandalous lifestyle and their acceptance of bribes from businesses.

Therefore, the Blue House team and the Fourth Administrative Management Office of the Prime Minister's Office submitted to the president a plan for a special investigation beginning the end of April to ferret out incompetent, easy-going officials and to reprimand them severely.

The objects of the special investigation include: officials who are passive in protection of the system through ignoring or neglecting radical agitation or illegal activities by leftist groups; officials who are inclined to spend more time on investments, personal profits, or personal affairs, instead of conducting their duties as officials; officials who accumulate private wealth by leaking government secrets to certain companies or individuals or by being involved in profit-making matters; officials who are idle and yet express their dissatisfaction sharply about their treatment or position changes and request changes of position through private channels or agitate as a group against decisions which reflect position changes.

It is reported that President No urged some government officials to reflect on their attitudes during the State Council meeting held at the Blue House on 8 May, and this action was the result of these reports.

President No pointed out, "We have to reflect seriously on increasing public concern about the easy-going, irresponsible attitude among the government officials who have taken advantage of the recent politico-social situation."

It is also known that President No emphatically ordered that the investigation include the following issues: whether the head of each government office including the minister, the director of administration, the mayor, and the provincial governor, are implementing their power over personnel management; whether they are trusted and respected by their subordinates; and whether they are conducting fair and appropriate personnel management based upon seniority and hierarchical order. President No handed over the power of personnel management to the head of each government office, for he believes in the principle that fair governing is done by fair personnel management. He feels very uncomfortable, however, about the recent protests concerning personnel changes and the rash of anonymous letters attacking personnel decisions in government offices.

Therefore, President No promptly instructed the immediate implementation of the special investigation plans. The investigation was conducted during the end of April and the beginning of May.

The investigation team is composed of a joint special inspection team of the Inspection Office of the Government Offices, the Prosecutor's Office, and the Police Headquarters in the case of the Blue House team. In the case of the Prime Minister's Office team, personnel were mobilized from the existing auditing office in each government office.

It is known that the wrongdoings of many high-ranking government officials, including ministers and deputy ministers, were uncovered in these secret inspections. The results were reported to the President.

The most conspicuous case was a government official who was involved in leaking information on a new city development project.

In relation to the prior-revelation of information concerning the development project, the prime minister's secretary general was investigated by the Prosecutor's Office at the end of April. Construction Minister Pak Sung was also reprimanded by the president.

It is known that President No became so furious when he heard about the prior revelation of information that he ordered the Prosecutor's Office to carry out a special investigation.

It is also believed that the Prosecutor's Office identified the government officials who were involved with the leak of secret information by investigating 3 individuals, including a Mr Kim, who had jointly purchased a

15,000-pyong lot in the Ilsan area 20 days before the government announcement of development of this area on 27 April. Most sources agree that the official involved was a vice minister.

Even though it is hard to forecast the replacement of ministers, since it involves a cabinet reshuffle, political sources believe that the ministers involved will be replaced if there is a cabinet reshuffle.

There was also a report about the uncovering of around 30 high-ranking government officials, including 3 or 4 ministerial-level officials, who played golf at a golf course near Seoul violating the 30 April Presidential Order for Emergency Preparation when the Youido Workers' Rally was scheduled, and on 7 May when the funeral ceremony for the policemen who died carrying out their duties at the Dongui University campus took place.

A police officer who was in charge of investigating the individuals who had been playing on the golf course stated, "I reported the overall list of the individuals on the golf course on 30 April and 7 May, instead of revealing the names of specific individuals." He added that he reported the whole list without checking on whether or not it included the names of ministers or deputy ministers. He believed that the identification of the positions of the individuals on the list was made by the Blue House.

A Blue House staffer explained, "The golf course investigation was not related to the reprimand. It was simply a warning." This explanation is probably out of concern about the backlash of an investigation of players on a golf course and its effect on government officials. This person added, "It was revealed that most of the government officials on the list were playing golf with counterparts as extension of their work." According to his explanation, most of these government officials were playing golf with either opposition party leaders or foreign guests and had previously scheduled the meetings.

Contrary to this explanation, however, there is a rumor that a few incumbent ministers were on the golf course purely for recreation. They were supposed to team up with each other and play golf during the period when other players were prohibited. They are known as the four ministers, including Minister Lee.

It is known that President No is reviewing how to reprimand these ministers in terms of consolidation of discipline among government officials, and the results will be reflected in the next cabinet reshuffle.

When these measures are taken in the next cabinet reshuffle which is anticipated by the beginning of June, when the special National Assembly session is over, it will be a drastic reshuffle.

If this is the case, the political sources believe that overall eight or nine ministers, including the ministers involved with the secret leak of the new city development project and the internal affairs minister, the health and social welfare minister, and the labor minister, whose replacement was requested by the opposition party, will be replaced.

Many government officials understand the inevitability of the government's shock-treatment-style measures, in order to accomplish tight control of slack discipline among government officials. Nevertheless, they are also concerned about the possible emergence of feelings of distrust and disrespect as a backlash of the secret inspection.

Considerable numbers of government officials stress that the government should use not only a whip, but the establishment of a working environment in which officials can work safely and earnestly, in order to establish discipline and encourage a sense of duty in the community. Therefore, reprimands should be accompanied by measures to encourage improved treatment, so that officials can carry out fair personnel management without becoming corrupt.

**\* Joint Aircraft Company Established With Italy**  
M1890288 Rome AIR PRESS in Italian  
10 May 89 p 897

[Text] The signing of an agreement for the establishment of the Agusta Sammi Corporation and the laying of the plant's foundation stone will take place in Seoul on 23 May. This Italian-Korean aeronautical company was jointly formed by Agusta and the Korean Sammi Group. Agusta Sammi Aerospace's capital amounts to 10 billion lire and an investment of 45 billion lire is to be allocated over a 3 and 1/2 year period. The company was established for the production of the biturbo [biturboelica] propeller SF-600TP "Canguro" in Korea. The aircraft was developed by SIAI Marchetti, and its potential market in Asia is estimated to be 350-400 units in 10 years. Initially, the Seoul-based plant will assemble only the aircraft parts manufactured in Italy, but will later become responsible for the entire production. The first "Korean" series will include 50 aircraft.

Agusta's President Roberto d'Alessandro left for Seoul following the submission of the 1988 balance sheet to the board of directors and the March auditing of the 1989 budget. D'Alessandro is also involved in preparing the "corporate strategic plan" that must guide the group he leads until the year 2000. The plan will be ready between June and September and will be controlled monthly by a Planning and Development Management that will be established soon.

**Burma**

**Aung San Suu Kyi 'Weakened' by Hunger Strike**  
*BK0308051089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0457 GMT  
3 Aug 89*

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Aug 3 (AFP)—Burmese opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi has become weak from a hunger strike she started two weeks ago when she was put under house arrest, Rangoon-based diplomats said Thursday.

The diplomats, reached by telephone from here, said Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, 44, the daughter of Burma's independence hero General Aung San, was apparently not ill but "quite weak."

The Rangoon-based diplomats, who asked not to be identified, said doctors visited her every day at home, where she is staying with her husband, British university Professor Michael Aris, and the couple's two teen-age sons.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has emerged as the most charismatic and effective leader opposing Rangoon's military government, which seized power in September to crush a nationwide pro-democracy movement.

The move was seen by observers as an attempt to silence her, a leader of the National League for Democracy (NLD), ahead of elections promised by the government for early 1990.

Another NLD leader, former General Tin U, 66, was put under arrest also on July 20.

Both were detained under a 1975 act to protect the state from "destructive" elements.

Last week, the Burmese military denied that Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, who stands 1.55 meters and weighed some 48 kilograms before she was arrested, was on a hunger strike.

But Rangoon-based diplomats have repeatedly said they had confirmed that she was refusing to take food and only accepted water to support a demand to be transferred to Insein prison, Rangoon's main detention center, and join other pro-democracy activists detained there.

The diplomats said that a "committee of doctors" had been set up by the Burmese military authorities to visit her every day.

A Bangkok-based diplomat, citing cables from the Burmese capital, said that one of the doctors was believed to have been arrested for having passed out information on her hunger strike.

Diplomats in Rangoon said that government opponents had been arrested in the thousands throughout Burma since Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and Gen Tin U had been confined to their homes.

A few, however, appeared to have been released by the military authorities, but many others were held incommunicado, they said.

**SLORC Issues Directive to Local Bodies**

*BK0308080789 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[“Special Directive No 1/89 issued by the State Law and Order Restoration Council, instructing state and divisional law and order restoration councils and military commanders invested with martial law powers to carry out their duties strictly in accordance with the martial law orders, notifications, and directives—dated 1 August”]

[Text] 1. The State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] has been implementing the four main tasks as stated in Announcement No 1/89 to contain the deteriorating conditions in the country. The Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic Elections has successfully carried out various programs of work such as enacting the Multiparty Democratic Elections Commissions Law, the Political Parties Registration Law and Rules, and registering political parties to hold multiparty general elections successfully. Furthermore, the Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic Elections has issued an elections timetable and work program.

The People's Assembly Elections Law and Rules have been promulgated in accordance with this timetable and work program. The commission has formed and assigned state and divisional elections subcommissions and is preparing to form elections subcommissions in township zones, townships, wards, and village tracts.

Parties have been permitted to a certain extent to carry out organizational activities, and arrangements have been made for them to carry out organizational work extensively when the situation becomes stable.

2. Under the SLORC Order No 3/89, the political parties are required to apply to the Publications Scrutiny and Registration Department for exemption in order to publish pamphlets, books, and other publications for their organization work.

The pamphlets, books, and other publications published by parties that have received exemption certificates should be scrutinized to ascertain whether the publications are issued under the exemption certificates and whether they are published legally with the consent of the executive committee of the party concerned.

3. The organizations that received exemption certificates shall publish their party policies, programs, organizational methods, and rules, and the publications shall not contain articles opposing the State Law and Order Restoration Council or councils at different levels. The publications shall not include antigovernment articles or articles trying to disintegrate the Defense Services and instigating to harm the rule of law and peace.

The political parties and organizations were required to apply for exemption certifications for publications by 25 July 1989 at the latest. Exemption certificates will not be issued to those who applied after the 25 July deadline.

4. As the rule of law and order has been restored to a certain extent, basic education primary schools have already been reopened. Arrangements are being made to reopen middle and high schools and universities in the near future. In spite of the improved situation, Martial Law Orders No 1/89 and No. 2/89 had to be issued for various reasons in some areas. In these areas, discussions, organizational work, and educative talks may be undertaken as necessary to enable organizations and the people to understand the situation.

The commanders of the military commands are to work for restoring the situation to normal and to use the powers fully and to issue directives to township zone, township, ward, and village tract law and order restoration councils and military regions.

As the situation improves, the martial law orders will gradually be repealed.

5. Effective action will be taken against those violating the orders, notifications, directives, and martial law orders.

### Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

#### Brunei

**Indonesia's Suharto Arrives 2 August**  
BK0208072889 Hong Kong AFP in English 0403 GMT  
2 Aug 89

[Excerpt] Bandar Seri Begawan, Aug 2 (AFP)—President Suharto of Indonesia arrived in the Brunei capital Wednesday for a gathering of Southeast Asian leaders at ceremonies marking the coming-of-age of the eldest son of Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah.

President Suharto was welcomed by Brunei Foreign Minister Prince Mohamad Bolkiah, younger brother of the sultan, who had flown in from Paris late Tuesday [1 August] after the opening of an international conference on Cambodia. [passage Omitted]

#### Singapore's Lee, Wife Arrive

BK0108115689 Singapore Domestic Service in English  
1100 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Excerpt] The prime minister and Mrs Lee Kuan Yew are now in Brunei Darussalam for a 3-day official visit at the invitation of Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah. They were met on arrival today by the finance minister, Prince Jefri Bolkiah. Together with other ASEAN leaders, Mr Lee will attend the coming-of-age ceremony of the sultan's eldest son, Prince al-Muhtadee Billah.

Expected to arrive tomorrow are President Suharto of Indonesia, President Corazon Aquino of the Philippines, the Malaysian prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, and the Thai prime minister, General Chatchai Chunhawan. [passage omitted]

#### Suharto on Normalizing Ties With PRC

BK0308110389 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES  
in English 3 Aug 89 p 1

[By Cheng Shoong Tat]

[Excerpt] President Suharto of Indonesia told Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew yesterday that Indonesia is going ahead with normalizing relations with China, a spokesman for Mr Lee said.

Mr Lee and President Suharto, who are in Brunei to attend the coming-of-age ceremony of Prince al-Muhtadee Billah, the eldest son of Brunei's Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah, discussed this at a 50-minute "four eyes" meeting at Istana Darul Taqwa.

The President's statement clears recent speculation that Jakarta might delay normalizing ties with China following the bloody crackdown on China's pro-democracy movement in June.

After Indonesia announced first it would restore ties with China, in February this year, Mr Lee indicated that Singapore would establish relations with Beijing shortly after Jakarta had done so.

The two leaders also discussed the outcome of the Paris international conference on Cambodia.

The spokesman said Mr Lee had asked President Suharto about the possibility of multi-national companies, especially in electronics, getting terms and conditions for investment in Batam similar to those in Singapore, so that they could consider Batam when expanding.

He said Mr Lee had also expressed the hope that he would meet President Suharto again, probably in Batam, for their annual bilateral exchange of views. [passage omitted]

**Lee Kuan Yew Meets With Suharto**  
*BK0208115989 Singapore Domestic Service in English  
1100 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[Text] The prime minister has held talks with Indonesia's President Suharto in Negara Brunei Darussalam. The meeting, which lasted nearly 40 minutes, was held at the Istana Darul Taqwa where President Suharto is staying.

Earlier, Mr and Mrs Lee visited the Brunei naval base in Muara, some 25 kilometers from Bandar Seri Begawan. They were met on arrival by the chief of the armed forces staff, Major General Pehin Datuk Haji Mohamed. Also present was the permanent secretary for defense, Datuk Haji Alimi. Mr and Mrs Lee were briefed by the commanding officer of the Brunei Navy, Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Shakri bin Haji Ali and taken on a tour of the base facilities.

Col Mohamed Shakri told the visitors that the Navy has annual exercises with Britain, the U.S., Australia, Malaysia, and Singapore. That it was with Singapore, he said, that the Bruneians have the closest links. In October this year, the annual exercise between Brunei and Singapore [words indistinct] will be held for the 11th time.

Mr and Mrs Lee also visited Brunei's international port, also in Muara. They were briefed by the director of the port, Pengiran Haji Abu Bakar.

**Suharto Meets Aquino, Mahathir**  
*BK0308082789 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian  
0700 GMT 3 Aug 89*

[Text] In their meeting in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam, Philippine President Corazon Aquino expressed thanks and appreciation to President Suharto for Indonesia's willingness to advance 100,000 tonnes of rice to the Filipinos.

Meanwhile, President Suharto has also held talks with Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed. During the meeting they discussed the possibility of promoting cooperation in the nuclear field for electricity supply in both countries. Mahathir Mohamed has also told President Suharto that he wishes to see development in Pulau Batam.

The two heads of government also agreed to further promote cooperation in the manpower sector, among others, to coordinate the handling of the problem of Indonesian workers in Malaysia.

**ASEAN Leaders Meet 'Unofficially'**  
*BK0208113289 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
1044 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[By Zakaria Abdul Wahab]

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan, Aug. 2 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The heads of government of ASEAN countries who last met in a summit meeting in Manila in December 1987 will meet again here Thursday [3 August] but unofficially over lunch with the Sultan of Brunei, Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah at his Nurul Iman Palace.

All the ASEAN leaders had begun arriving here since Tuesday with Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad the last to fly in Wednesday. The king of the Malaysian state of Johor is also here.

The ASEAN leaders—President Suharto of Indonesia, President Corazon Aquino of the Philippines, Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Dr Mahathir—are here to attend the coming of age ceremony of the Sultan's eldest Son, Pengiran Muda al-Muhtadee, 15, at the palace Wednesday night.

So far, there has been no official word on matters to be discussed during the luncheon meeting but the ASEAN leaders are expected to take the opportunity to exchange views on current regional and international developments.

Already three of the ASEAN leaders—President Suharto, President Aquino and Lee—have started meeting each other separately.

Lee and Aquino have met separately with President Suharto at Istana Darul Taqwa where the Indonesia leader is staying. They are believed to have discussed bilateral and regional matters.

Dr Mahathir will also meet President Suharto, President Aquino and Lee separately before the luncheon meeting Thursday.

President Aquino is expected to raise the Sabah claim issue in her meeting with Dr Mahathir.

Dr Mahathir will only meet Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan when the latter visits Malaysia from Thursday.

## Malaysia

### Minister Decides To Sell U.S.-Stored Skyhawks

*BK0208133889 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 1 Aug 89 p 1*

[By Juhaidi Yean Abdullah]

[Excerpts] Kuala Lumpur, Monday [31 July]—All the remaining 48 A-4 Skyhawks still in the United States will be sold, Defense Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said today.

The sale of the Skyhawks, which are in storage at the Tucson Air Base in Arizona, would be done as soon as there are buyers and after approval by the Treasury.

They are part of the 88 bought by the government from the U.S. Navy in 1980.

"We have plans to use the Skyhawks until 1995 but if there are buyers, we might as well sell them," Tengku Rithauddeen told newsmen after presenting the Pingat Gagah Angkatan Tentera [Bravery Medal] to visiting Thai Air Force Commander-in-Chief Marshall Woranat Aphichari on behalf of the Yang Di-Pertuan Agung [Paramount Ruler] at the Defense Ministry here.

Tengku Rithauddeen said the ministry had made a detailed study of the aircraft. It has been decided it was best to sell off the remaining jets. [passage omitted]

The RMAF [Royal Malaysian Air Force] Skyhawk squadron based in Kuantan was grounded in October last year following the crash of five such aircraft since September 1985. However, 12 planes have been cleared by Airod [aircraft maintenance company], which was given the task of checking the airworthiness of the refurbished aircraft. [passage omitted]

### Ghafar Baba Offers Venue for Cambodian Meeting

*BK0208152589 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1430 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[Text] Malaysia has offered to host a meeting for rival Cambodian factions if they wish to continue their talks on the Cambodian problem. Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba said the government believes that Kuala Lumpur is a suitable venue for such a meeting. If the international conference in Paris fails to reach any significant results, the talks should still continue.

The deputy prime minister said this to newsmen after addressing a gathering of local people in Johor Bahru today.

## Cambodia

### Phnom Penh Official on Concessions, Khmer Rouge

*BK0208135689 Hong Kong AFP in English 1344 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[By Jean-Claude Chapon]

[Text] Phnom Penh, Aug 2 (AFP)—Cambodian authorities remain opposed to any moves that would dismantle the present government in Phnom Penh and return the Khmer Rouge to power, an official said here Wednesday.

"It is not possible to accept demands by the Cambodian opposition before general elections are held," said Khieu Kanharit, editor-in-chief of the weekly "KAMPUCHEA" magazine and member of the National Assembly.

But he said in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that Phnom Penh favored a "policy of national reconciliation with a government made up of the other resistance factions, even before elections are held."

The Marxist Khmer Rouge, the strongest militarily of the three Cambodian resistance factions, forms an uneasy coalition with non-communist backers of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Premier Son Sann.

"The Khmer Rouge could take part in a committee responsible for organizing the election, as (Cambodian Premier) Hun Sen suggested in Paris," Mr. Kanharit said, referring to the International Conference on Cambodia which began Sunday in the French capital.

The conference, which includes representatives of nearly 20 nations and the four warring factions, agreed Tuesday to work for a comprehensive settlement in the war-torn country after Vietnam ends its 10-year military intervention.

Hanoi has said it would complete a withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia by September 27, and has accepted international supervision of the pullout.

"The Khmer Rouge knows that it is finished politically. That is why it has attacked Cambodian forces in the west of the country, to form a base in Cambodia," Mr. Kanharit said.

The fighting, he added, had been "particularly violent but our Army has retaken the positions it lost during the Khmer Rouge offensive two weeks ago."

"The Khmer Rouge has called in troops from other parts of Cambodia. In the Pailin region (on the western border with Thailand) it has a large collection of firepower including heavy artillery," he said.

The fighting has involved several thousand men from each side and Phnom Penh troops have captured around 100 prisoners, Mr. Kanharit said.

"The Khmer Rouge wants to control a part of the country before the elections to insure a base camp in the event Thailand halts its policy of supporting them," an informed Cambodian source said.

Although there has been fighting in the interior of the country, it has not reached the same magnitude of the battles around the Pailin area, the source added.

**Government Forces Seize Khmer Rouge Posts**  
*BK0308104289 Hong Kong AFP in English 1027 GMT  
3 Aug 89*

[By Jean-Claude Chapon]

[Text] Phnom Penh, Aug 3 (AFP)—Phnom Penh government troops in recent days have recaptured most of the positions the Khmer Rouge has been besieging for the past month in western Cambodia, official sources said here Thursday [3 August].

The fighting, concentrated in the mountainous region west of Pailin near the border with Thailand, has "practically ended," one official added.

Fighting has also been going on in other areas, including central Kratie and Kompong Thom and in Kompong Speu, about 50 kilometers (30 miles) southwest of the capital, an informed Western source said.

Cambodian authorities were unable to give casualty figures, but Khieu Kanharit, editor-in-chief of the weekly KAMPUCHEA and a National Assembly member, said Wednesday that several thousand fighters were involved on each side and that government troops had taken about 100 Khmer Rouge guerrillas prisoner.

The Western source said the fighting had caused hundreds of casualties. "The Khmer Rouge destroyed a field hospital and doctors were sent to the scene from Phnom Penh," he said.

The fighting coincided with the run-up to an international peace conference on Cambodia which opened Sunday in Paris with delegations representing 19 countries, including one for all four warring Cambodian factions.

The Khmer Rouge is militarily the strongest member of a tripartite resistance coalition that has been fighting the Phnom Penh government and occupying Vietnamese forces since December 1978, when Hanoi invaded to oust the Khmer Rouge regime of Pol Pot.

The Khmer Rouge is held responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of civilians during its nearly four years in power.

The other two resistance factions are supporters of former Cambodian monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Prime Minister Son Sann.

The counter-offensive of the Cambodian government troops was aided by Vietnamese artillery units "without which it certainly would not have succeeded so quickly," the Western source said.

Hanoi has said it will withdraw all its remaining troops from Cambodia by September 27.

The Khmer Rouge offensive used units from several parts of the country, and a brigade from the area of Kompong Thom was destroyed three weeks ago at the provincial boundary between Kompong Thom and Siem Reap, Mr. Kanharit said.

The guerrilla offensive prompted so much concern that civilian and military officials of the most affected provinces held meetings in Phnom Penh all last week "aimed at comparing each other's experiences to come up with a strategy for the Cambodian army," an official source said.

The Khmer Rouge's objective was to create "a little Dien Bien Phu" before the Paris conference on Cambodia so it could start off in a better position, Mr. Kanharit said, referring to a massive communist offensive in 1954 which spelled the end of French involvement in Vietnam.

Delegates at the Paris conference are expected to deliberate for a month over a political solution to the Cambodian conflict, now in its 11th year.

**Chea Sim on Army Compensation Policy**  
*BK0108113589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1200 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Speech by Chea Sim, Political Bureau member and chairman of the National Assembly and of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense, to the closing session of a conference marking the successes of 10 years of rear area policy, in Phnom Penh, dated 31 July—recorded]

[Text] Despite suffering from serious and successive setbacks over the past 10 years, our enemies have not yet given up their strategic maneuvers. They continue to collude and seek by all means and tricks to topple our State of Cambodia and restore the genocidal regime. Although there have been talks between us and the Khmer opposition groups and though there is even an international conference now, the struggle between us and the enemies remains arduous, complex, and resolute. For this reason, the task of defending the motherland and protecting the gains of national society continues to be the major task for the entire party, entire Armed Forces, and entire people. In other words, the task of building and strengthening the armed forces both quantitatively and qualitatively constitutes the major duty of our party and people.

The frontline and rear area compensation policy is an important policy of the party directly affecting the will and spirit of the cadres and combatants who are discharging their day-to-day as well as combat duties and inspiring the youths to fulfill their national defense obligation. In whatever situation and under whatever circumstances, the Armed Forces are always closely linked to the rear, for only when the localities perform their duty well can cadres and combatants have confidence and become resolute in their task.

This policy on compensations is significant both politically and economically. It is a question involving the ideology, sentiments, strength, and materials and relating to many facets and domains of our entire society. Therefore, organizing its implementation involves a unified and centralized leadership of the party committees at all levels and the active participation of the authorities, mass organizations, and people. In encouraging understanding of this policy for various individuals of different backgrounds, it is important for us to pay attention to the following key lines:

1. Each individual must be given both material and moral support and assistance.
2. Anyone capable of undertaking labor must be helped by all means to find a job commensurate to his capacity and health conditions so that he can reap supplementary incomes in addition to state subsidies, enjoy a long, stable life, have a firm grasp of ideology, and be useful to society.
3. There must be concrete, appropriate, significant measures and policies emphasizing the attention and care of the party and state toward those who have completely lost the ability to work, those who are in trouble or in need, or those who are homeless and need support. Respecting and implementing the policy toward the front and the rear in a correct and indiscriminate manner encompasses a profound political meaning as it shows the leading character of the party and state and has direct bearing on our efforts to build the armed forces.

To successfully carry out this policy, I urge all meeting participants to pay close attention to the following important tasks:

1. The party committees at all levels, both inside and outside the army, must review their leadership in this endeavor and see whether it is correctly prepared or not so that they can work out ways to further improve this leadership. Regarding the specialized institutions, authorities, and mass organizations at all levels, they must also review the ways in which they have organized past implementation of the party and state compensation policy to see whether anything is incorrectly carried out and thus needs correction so that methods and measures can be worked out to organize implementation in an even more effective manner.

2. It is imperative to continue educating all sectors and levels and the whole people so that they can clearly see that the sacrifices made in flesh and blood at the cost of their own comfort and happiness by the cadres, combatants, militiamen, and workers are meant for the cause of the nation and motherland and for all of us and, therefore, they must be awakened and be grateful and respectful and affectionate to them and, consequently, they must actively contribute to implementing this compensation policy set by the party and state. At the same time, it is imperative to continue researching, advising, and publicizing all circulars and instructions of the party and state among all levels and the whole people so that they can understand them in depth, especially the specialized institutions because only when each of them clearly understands it can this policy be correctly and effectively implemented. It is important to concentrate on the political aspect of the campaign so that the entire people can voluntarily grasp the value and good service of our armed forces toward the motherland, party, state, and new regime of our society.

3. The party secretariat, party committees, people's committees, the commands at all levels, and the head of each institution must intensify leadership, counseling, monitoring, and tutoring for their subordinates so that they can correctly implement the policy toward the families of fallen soldiers, disabled and sick combatants, the families of active combatants, and the families of those having rendered good service to the motherland.

To successfully carry out this task, at the central level as well as in each locality, it is imperative to select models to set as examples for the implementation of this policy. All sectors and levels must pay attention to further intensifying the implementation, for the achievements we have made in the past have not yet met our requirements. A number of families having rendered good services to the motherland have not been given appropriate compensations set by the policy of the party and state. Apparently, there are some injustices toward them. This point must be overcome and efforts made to rectify it in a timely manner with a high sense of profound respect, affection, and gratitude.

There are some other points, too. In the past, the provision of financial support for deserving individuals experienced many hurdles. We have yet to learn how to successfully tackle this problem. Therefore, it is imperative to focus attention on this matter in the future.

4. The local authorities and mass organizations at all levels must launch a campaign to motivate the masses of people into respecting and implementing the rear area policy to help comfort the cadres and combatants engaged in national defense task. When the combatants clearly see that those in the rear really care about them, they will be heartened and happy to fight and win victories. In this context, successively our party and state have issued many circulars and decisions concerning the

compensations for the dead, disabled, and sick. Therefore, all sectors and levels must intensify respect for and organize effective implementation of this compensation policy according to the slogan: "Where there are families of dead soldiers and inactive disabled and sick combatants, there will be both moral and material assistance of the authorities and population."

At the local level, the authorities must provide guidance with the assistance of the local people who provide draft animals and seeds and help grow crops and harvest them as part of the assistance to these families to enable them to live decently like any other families in the localities.

The ministries, offices, and other authorities must give priority to accepting the children and wives of dead, disabled, or sick soldiers to work at jobs commensurate to their capacity or providing them with vocational training to help boost their standard of living. In particular, pay attention to enabling the children of dead soldiers to go to school by giving them favorable treatment such as waiving school fees or contributions and providing them with special coaching and tutoring by the teachers.

The provinces and cities must pay attention to quickly building centers that cater to the disabled and sick people who have lost all capacities to work and must accept these people from appropriate institutions for immediate lodging and feeding.

The hospitals both at the front and in the rear must increase medical treatment, care, and custody of wounded, disabled, and sick cadres and combatants, providing them with moral, material, and technical assistance to the best of their ability commensurate with the great services and lofty sacrifices of the combatants.

5. Ministries, offices, and specialized institutions at all levels must increase guidance and advice according to their respective roles and duties by correctly implementing the decisions of the higher authorities, seeing to it that compensations are correctly, consistently, and sufficiently doled out to the deserving parties in a timely manner [words indistinct] in accordance with the situation in each locality, thereby winning the confidence and trust of our combatants and people in the policy of our party and state.

Frontline units must do their best to send news about the deaths of their men to the rear so that compensations can be given to the bereft families in a timely manner. They must take good care of the wounded and sick combatants.

Moreover, we must encourage cadres and combatants to frequently write letters to their families and relatives in the rear. We must pay attention to strengthening and expanding postal networks to facilitate and expedite correspondence.

In the rear, it is imperative to further intensify the work of transferring, handing over, and accepting the families of dead soldiers or disabled and sick combatants from the army institutions to the corresponding institutions under the Ministry of War Invalids and Social Affairs and other institutions and to continue correctly managing and finding relief funds. At the same time, the war invalids and social affairs institutions and the army institutions must cooperate with the local authorities in searching for families which have not yet received compensations and taking appropriate and timely counter-measures.

6. Along with providing compensation for the deserving parties, we must also heighten education for families of dead soldiers, disabled and sick combatants, and families having rendered service to the national defense and reconstruction efforts so that they can clearly see the attention and care given them by the party, state, and people, strive to strengthen and promote their tradition of struggle to become exemplary citizens that are emulated, respected, and loved by the general public, and continue contributing to national defense and reconstruction by their own efforts, refusing to depend entirely on the assistance of the state and people.

Stemming from the significance and importance of the task above, each comrade should heighten his sense of responsibility and respect and effectively implement the policy set by the party and state to contribute to building our armed forces and make them grow and become strong in all fields both in size and quality so as to contribute to defending and building our motherland, making it prosperous in all sectors and at all levels. Each comrade must heighten leadership in counseling the implementation of the policy toward the families of dead soldiers and disabled and sick combatants in the rear and must motivate the masses of people into taking part in enthusiastically and effectively implementing the policy in each locality to win the confidence and trust of all cadres, combatants, as well as the entire people in the line of our party and state and to win their determination to carry out all their tasks.

On this occasion, on behalf of the leadership of the party, state, front national council, and central recruitment council, I would like to express deep thanks to all national and foreign guests, comrades party, administrative, and army leaders at all levels, and participants in this meeting as a whole for making all efforts to attend this meeting and make it a success.

### Laos

#### Malaysian Finance Minister, Delegation Arrive

BK3107103989 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT  
31 Jul 89

[Text] Vientiane, July 31 (KPL)—A delegation of the Ministry of Finance of Malaysia led by its minister Datuk Daim Zainuddin arrived here on July 30 for a 3-day working visit to the Lao PDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic].

While here the delegation is to discuss with the Lao side matters relating to the development of bilateral economic and financial cooperation and investment.

### Meet With Phoumi Vongvichit

*BK0108041889 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 1 Aug 89*

[Text] Yesterday, Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, received, in the capital of Vientiane, Malaysian Finance Minister Datuk Daim Zainuddin and his delegation, which are currently visiting our country.

On this occasion, Phoumi Vongvichit expressed his pleasure at welcoming the guests. He spoke with the guests about the economic situation in Laos and prospects for cooperation in investments for common benefits.

Sali Vongkhamsoa, minister of economy, planning, and finance, accompanied Phoumi Vongvichit in receiving the Malaysian guests on this occasion. The Malaysian finance minister and delegation will leave for home today.

### Sisavat Keobounphan Leaves for Thailand

*BK0208122589 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
1200 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[Text] This morning, the delegation of the Lao-Thai Cooperation Committee led by Sisavat Keobounphan, chairman of the said committee, left Vientiane for Bangkok, the Kingdom of Thailand, to attend the first meeting between the Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao Cooperation Committees so as to consult with one another on the cooperation in various fields between the two countries. The delegation will stay in the Kingdom of Thailand for 4 days.

Seeing the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Oudom Khatthi-gna, Political Bureau alternate member of the party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee Organization Board, and a number of cadres concerned.

Mrs Prathuang Rotphrom, charge d'affaires ad interim at the Thai Embassy in Laos, also saw Sisavat Keobounphan and the delegation off at the airport.

### Relief Supplies to 'Epidemic' Victims Provided

*BK0308104189 Vientiane KPL in English 0947 GMT  
3 Aug 89*

[Text] Vientiane, August 3 (KPL)—The National Red Cross and Hygiene Organization under the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare on August 1, sent a consignment of relief worth over three million kip to the people affected by severe epidemic.

The outbreak of the epidemic occurred recently in Mok, Mai District of the northern Xieng Khouang Province and in the Districts of Khamkeut and Viangthong of the central Bolikhamsai Province.

The relief, consisting of a large quantity of medicines, 150 blankets and consumer goods, was sent through the Mountainous Area Development Company under the Ministry of National Defence for the final delivery.

### Military Achievements in Bolikhamsai Reviewed

*BK3107150389 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0430 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Excerpts] In the first 6 months of 1989—the time during which the entire party, Army, and people were translating into reality the contents and spirit of the resolutions of the fifth, sixth, and the seventh plenary sessions of the fourth party Central Committee—the military command of Bolikhamsai Province, as well as the regional armed forces and infantry and militia-guerrilla forces throughout the province, attentively carried out activities in a lofty spirit of responsibility to fulfill their respective tasks aimed at maintaining tranquillity in localities under their responsibility. During the period, these groups also strove to study politics, combat tactics and strategy, and culture while strengthening their units to maintain readiness to smash subversive and sabotage schemes of the enemies. They persistently carried out patrol activities to defend the borderline.

During the period, the military forces scored great achievements in many fields. They carried out patrol activities in their responsible areas on 389 occasions altogether, wiping out many exiled Lao reactionaries who were sent from abroad—many of whom were killed or wounded. They seized or destroyed a number of weapons and other equipment, medical instruments, and medicines. They also seized and returned to their owners 35 cattle which were abducted by domestic and foreign ill-intentioned elements. In addition to those activities, they guided various units in carrying out tasks on four occasions, and organized political and military training courses for more than 1,000 cadres and combatants from some 10 units to study various resolutions. They also attentively consolidated, built, strengthened, and expanded the party units, cadres, and mass organizations. During the period, the military groups set up two more party units, thus bringing to 17 the total number of party units in the province. The number of party members in the province was also increased by 11.62 percent. [passage omitted]

To fulfill the provincial plan and plans of the provincial and district military commands, the officers and men attached to independent units in various districts, as well as infantry and militia-guerrilla forces in each locality, are now concentrating on implementing the 1989 plan more effectively with a view to scoring new, still greater

achievements to welcome the forthcoming 14th anniversary of the 2 December National Day and the 41st founding anniversary of the Lao People's Army, 20 January.

### Philippines

#### Senators Say PAP Tied to U.S. Bases

HK0308095989 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 3 Aug 89

[Excerpt] Eighteen senators did not believe in Philippine Aid Plan [PAP] Coordinating Chairman Roberto Villanueva's claim that the PAP is not a condition to the retention of the U.S. military bases in the country. National Economic Development Authority Director Filologo Pante said that not all the \$3.5 billion aid pledged in Japan is new money because \$2.7 billion of it has long been programmed and would be received by the country even without the PAP. For more details here is Cesar Chavez of Mobile 9:

[Begin recording] The Filipino people have been deceived, and our government officials were fooled by the Philippine Aid Plan. The country did not, in effect, receive \$3.5 billion in aid because the only new money derived from PAP do not even exceed \$800 million.

This was discovered in the senate ad hoc committee hearing on PAP participated in by 18 senators headed by Senate President Jovito Salonga and Senator Vicente Paterno, committee chairman.

During the hearing, Senator Wigberto Tanada bared many documents stating that, before the pledging session in Japan, the U.S. State Department and congressional leaders ensured that the Philippines would assure U.S. allies that the military bases were to be retained in the Philippines since the bases are also beneficial to the other donor countries. Tanada quoted statements by Senator Richard Lugar and Defense Under Secretary Michael Armitage, which were issued before the pledging session in Japan, stressing that the future security of the Asia-Pacific region and of the U.S. allies should be a major concern because these are under the protection of the U.S. bases. [passage omitted]

#### Senate Reacts to Monsod Calling Aid Plan 'Hoax'

HK0308053189 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] Former NEDA [National Economic Development Authority] Secretary Solita Monsod's allegation that the Philippine Aid Plan is a big hoax gained strong reactions from members of the Senate. Clarence Agudo filed this report:

[Begin recording] Former NEDA Secretary General Solita Monsod's allegation that the Multilateral Aid Initiative for the Philippines, otherwise known as the Philippine Aid Plan, is a big hoax drew strong reactions among

members of the Senate. Senator Wigberto Tanada said that such allegation is very alarming due to serious implications that it has on the Philippines' future as a sovereign country free from external manipulation. In a privilege speech at the Senate floor, Tanada assailed the seeming subservience of the Aquino administration to outside influence in forming policies that will make or break the future of the country. In his speech, Tanada assured the people that the Senate will not become a party to such a hoax and that the upper chamber of Congress shall always be a guardian of the Filipino people's real interests and aspirations. In his words, Tanada said that a deception on the whole government and the people is immoral and a violation of their sovereignty as well as dignity.

[Tanada recording indistinct] [end recording]

#### Editorial Views Monsod's Allegation

HK0308053389 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 3 Aug 89 p 4

[Editorial: "Monsod Speaks"]

[Text] The information that Solita Monsod revealed Monday night in Randy David's Public Forum program served to confirm the suspicions of many people soon after the results of the "successful" pledging session for the Philippine Assistance Program [PAP] were announced.

As former director-general of the National Economic and Development Authority and economic planning secretary, Mrs Monsod had intimate knowledge of the processes and goings-on that eventually produced the much-ballyhooed PAP. That she now—a month after Malacanang announced that President Aquino had accepted Monsod's offer to resign—would prefer to call the entire scheme a "big hoax" may lead some people to question her motives. But we would prefer to think that a sufficiently decent interim has elapsed since she left—or was eased out of—the Cabinet. For all the things that can be said against Monsod, there is no denying the fact that she has consistently abided by what she apparently believes would be good for the nation. And the PAP, as she unequivocally put it Monday night, would not.

Hours after Monsod attached for all time the epithet "big hoax" to PAP, President Aquino herself felt compelled to publicly admit that of the \$3.5 billion in promised aid generated in the Tokyo pledging session, only \$1.5 billion actually constitutes "new money." That is a significant retreat from the administration's earlier insistence that the meeting in Japan was a success. More important, however, is the fact that the Chief Executive admission on Tuesday was a virtual acknowledgement that her officials—and perhaps she herself—had tried to misrepresent the real accomplishment of the PAP to the people. The public should not be blamed for doubting now the truth in the President's allegation that \$1.5 billion in new money (more than a third of the total) was

raised in Tokyo for what the rest of the world calls Multilateral Aid Initiative. Monsod insists that the only component in the PAP that can be regarded as "new" consists of a little more than \$250 million. Unlike Mrs Aquino—whose low esteem for the press is often demonstrated in unsupported, off-the-cuff remarks on the run from pesky reporters—Monsod managed to present figures and illustrations to support her claim. She made a careful effort to clarify the issue to the public—broken Filipino and all.

In Congress, Senator Aquilino Pimentel Jr. displayed a more reasoned attitude towards Monsod's charge. He called for a legislative inquiry into the PAP, a suggestion that had previously been blocked by the administration's toadies and flunkies in the law-making branch of government.

There are several pertinent issues that Monsod raised in her exposition of the PAP last Monday. Did the Aquino administration compromise itself on the issue of the U.S. bases by falling all too quickly for the bait of a "mini-Marshall Plan"? Has it consigned the Filipino people to years of misery by agreeing prematurely to present a so-called Memorandum of Economic Policy to the International Monetary Fund on the vague hope of securing substantial foreign commitments to the PAP? Has the Aquino administration proven itself incompetent to determine the economic fate of 60 million Filipinos? Most fundamental of all, has the nation been lied to?

The people are entitled to answers to all these questions and more.

**Aquino Approves Mindanao Autonomy Act**  
HK0108111589 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] President Aquino today signed the organic act providing autonomy for Muslim Mindanao. She stressed that the autonomous region would remain part of Philippine territory. The act states that the regional government has juridical powers over the region, and the legislative powers lie with the regional assembly whose members are authorized to create, divide or integrate towns, and scrap or annul borderlines. Mrs Aquino will remain the chief administrator in running the autonomous government.

**Aquino Asks Congress for P233.5 Billion Budget**  
HK2707020989 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE  
in English 27 Jul 89 pp 1, 8

[By staff writers David Jude Sta. Ana and Miguel Genovea]

[Text] Programs to increase agricultural and industrial productivity get the biggest slice of the proposed 1990 national budget submitted yesterday by President Aquino to Congress "to sustain the momentum of economic growth and promote equity in society."

The executive branch is pushing for the approval of a P [peso] 233.5 billion allocation for 1990 which Mrs. Aquino said is a "modest increase" of P6.1 billion, or 2.7 percent, over the 1989 budget. "For the first time in eight years, the budget of this country will increase by less than five percent," she said in her covering letter to Congress leaders. "However, the productive component of the budget will expand by 15.9 percent."

The Chief Executive said P147 billion is allocated for activities that will boost productivity. Proposed allocations for other sectors are: education, P33.8 billion; defense, P22.6 billion; health P8.2 billion; natural resources conservation, P5.4 billion; local government support, P16 billion; others (agrarian reform, farm assistance, etc.), P16.5 billion.

Mrs. Aquino did not state in her letter how much would go to repayment of public debts, about half of which are foreign loans.

But the detailed breakdown submitted to Congress showed that a debt service fund of P86.8 billion, or 37 percent of the total budget, is proposed. This amount consists of P55.4 billion in interest payments and P31.4 billion in principal amortization.

This year, P97.7 billion (P51.4 billion interest, P46.3 billion principal) of the total P227.4 billion budget was blocked off for debt servicing. In 1988, it was P71.3 billion (P45.8 billion interest, P25.5 billion principal) of the P167.4 billion budget.

Mrs. Aquino said in her letter that recent economic gains were achieved through the appropriate allocation of resources and introduction of reforms in the budgetary system.

In the 1990 budget, mrs. Aquino said, the government will strive to improve the delivery of its basic services through the infusion of more funds to education, health and other programs.

She also promised the congressmen that she will intensify the effort of government to eliminate bottlenecks and harness all available resource to increase economic growth.

Mrs. Aquino said the budget deficit for 1990 will be limited only to P7.9 billion, or 0.7 percent of the gross national production. "For the first time," she said, "the budget deficit will be less than P10 billion...In 1990, our deficit-to-GNP ratio will be the lowest in 10 years."

"The aggressive efforts that we will take to attain our revenue goals embolden us to set a conservative deficit target. Through the smaller deficit, we hope to contain increases in interest rates and, consequently encourage businesses and investments to contribute more to economic expansion," she said.

The Chief Executive also said revenue collection in 1990 is projected at P179.5 billion, which represents 19.8 percent increase from this year's figure of P149.9 billion.

She added that the government will borrow some P45.3 billion to supplement revenues in financing the proposed budget program. "More than half of our total borrowings will come from domestic sources, through the issuance of government securities; we will secure the rest from concessional forms of assistance," she said.

As proposed by the Development Budget Coordinating Council, Congress will have a P1.33 billion budget; Office of the President, P2.68 billion; Office of the Vice President, P26.4 million; Department of Agrarian Reform, P904 million; Department of Agriculture, P4.5 billion; Department of Budget and Management, P403 million; Department of Education, Culture and Sports, P27.9 billion; state universities and colleges, P4.6 billion; Department of Environment and Natural Resources, P7.1 billion; Department of Finance, P2.1 billion; Department of Foreign Affairs, P1.6 billion; Department of Health, P7.6 billion; Department of Justice, P1.8 billion; Department of Labor and Employment, P588 million; Department of Local Government, P529 million; Department of National Defense, P22.96 billion; Department of Public Works and Highways, P 13.4 billion; Department of Science and Technology, P920 million; Department of Social Welfare and Development, P836 million; Department of Tourism, P261 million; Department of Trade and Industry, P1 billion; Department of Transportation and Communications, P3.77 billion; National Economic and Development Authority, P217 million; Office of Press Secretary, P467 million; Judiciary, P1.7 billion; and constitutional offices, P1.5 billion.

**Committee Fails To Produce Salary Bill**  
HK0308051989 Manila Far East Broadcasting  
Company in English 2300 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] The Senate-House bicameral conference committee failed to come up with a final version of the salary standardization bill giving additional salary to government workers. Clarence Agudo filed this report:

[Begin recording] The Senate [words indistinct] to the bicameral conference committee will adopt a formula that will be reconciled with the lower house version of the salary standardization bill. This was revealed by Senator Neptali Gonzalez, chairman of the Senate panel, after the conference committee failed to arrive at a compromise agreement on the salary scale that should be given to government workers. The Senate had proposed that a minimum of 2,200 pesos be granted to lowest government workers, excluding bureau directors, under secretaries, cabinet members and members of Congress, the vice president, as well as the president. The lower house, on the other hand, wanted only 1,700 pesos as a minimum salary. Since the budget for the salary standardization law amounted only to 4.7 billion pesos,

representative Rolando Andaya, chairman of the lower house panel, insisted that the House version be adopted. Senator Alberto Romulo, principal author of the Senate version of the standardization bill, said the formula proposed by Senator Orlando Mercado and the bill approved by the Senate will be consolidated for adoption by the Senate panel.

[Romulo recording indistinct] [end recording]

**Colonel Denies Pay Offer to Netherlands Reporter**  
HK0308054989 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 3 Aug 89

[Text] In Amsterdam, a Netherlands journalist has alleged that a Philippine military officer offered him a \$200,000 reward if he succeeded in bringing in top communist leader Jose Maria Sison to the Philippine Embassy in the Hague. A reporter for the Netherlands weekly NEW REVIEW (Henri Gros), said Colonel Manuel Oxales made the offer during an interview in Camp Aguinaldo on 27 July; but Oxales, who is deputy commander of the National Capital Region Defense Command, denied making any such offer to the Netherlands journalist. He stressed that he merely repeated to the reporter the reward offered by the military for the capture of top communist leaders, including Sison. Sison is the alleged chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

**Ocampos' Captor To Receive Legion of Honor Award**  
HK0308061989 Manila MANILA BULLETIN  
in English 3 Aug 89 pp 1, 16

[By Roy C. Sinfuego]

[Text] The PC captor of suspected rebel leader Saturnino Ocampo and his wife Carolina Malay Ocampo will receive the Presidential Legion of Honor (degree of officer) from President Aquino during the 88th PC and 14th Integrated National Police (INP) anniversary celebration at Camp Crame, Quezon City, on Tuesday, Aug. 8.

Lt. Col. Robert Delfin, who led the Constabulary Security Group (CSG) team that captured the Ocampos in Makati recently, was named "PC Officer of the Year." He will receive the Legion of Honor along with Brigadier Generals Pantaleon Dumlao and Gerardo Flores.

The recipient of the Medal of Valor, the highest military and police award, is Capt. Antonio Dy, police station commander of Irosin, Sorsogon. Lt. Col. Cris Maralit, PC spokesman, said that the two Gold Cross medal awardees are 2eh ltd. Carlos Rafael Imperial (posthumous) and Master Sgt. Francisco Blancada.

Dy, then a lieutenant, led a 13-man police force that fought 200 heavily armed New People's Army (NPA) rebels who attacked their station for three hours last April 14.

Dy, although badly wounded by bullets and shrapnel from the rebels' M-79 grenade launchers, rallied his men to hold their ground until the rebels withdrew. After the firefight, the rebels left 13 of their dead comrades around the Irosin municipal building.

Maralit said Dy's award is for a soldier who has shown extraordinary gallantry in combat.

Flores, chief of the CSG and the PC Intelligence Branch (C-2), will be cited for his meritorious accomplishments in the capture of top officers and members of the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the NPA, since last year.

"Police Officer of the Year" is Capt. Jerry Cortez of PC-INP Regional Command 2.

Constable Second Class Wilson Corpuz and Pfc. Ernest Fuller were named "Enlisted Man of the Year" and "policeman of the Year," respectively.

This year's recipients of the Distinguished Service Star are Brig. Gen. Cesar Nazareno, PC-INP Regional Command 3 commander, and brigadier Generals Victor Natividad, Triumfo Agustin, Romeo Zulueta, and Umberto Rodriguez, and Colonels Alfredo Filler, Adam Jimenez, and Everlino Nartatez.

The Constabulary Highway Patrol Group (CHPG) is the recipient of this year's "Secretary of Defense Streamer." The CHPG is led by Brig. Gen. Manuel F. Bruan.

**Ramos on Capture of Communist Leaders**  
HK0208044389 Manila *MANILA BULLETIN*  
in English 2 Aug 89 pp 1, 16

[By Lulu Principe]

[Text] San Fernando, La Union—Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos said here that the capture of top communist leaders Saturnino Ocampo and his wife, Carolina Malay Ocampo, will definitely shorten the timetable of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) in crushing the backbone of the insurgency.

The AFP had earlier projected to eliminate the almost 20-year-old insurgency problem by 1992.

Ramos led top officers of the military and the Region 1 command at the ground-breaking rites for the command headquarters building at Parian here over the weekend.

Secretary Ramos did not give a new timetable for the elimination of the problem but senior military officers here said the goal will be realized before 1992.

Ramos said the hardline approach of the communist leaders will not adversely affect the timetable for the military plan of action primarily because of greater public support for the AFP.

He stressed the importance of the newly formed Bantay-Bayan [civilian volunteers] civilian organization, saying that "the effectiveness of security operations and the internal defense system has been boosted with the formation of Bantay-Bayan."

He urged the strengthening of this civilian organization in every town, adding that the continued existence of this group—which has been supportive of the military's objective of attaining genuine peace in the countryside—is important for both the local governments and the AFP.

To ensure the success of the Bantay-Bayan's goal, Ramos said that the local government units as well as the military and police organization could be mobilized in providing the necessary assistance to the group.

He underscored the major role of the civilians in the maintenance of peace and order in the rural areas, stressing that the cooperation of the citizenry through the peace and order council is a vital factor in an effective town defense and security system.

The primary role of the group now operating in rebel-infested areas was to provide information regarding the plans and movements of communists and their military arm, the New People's Army.

**Military Claims High-Level Infiltration of CPP**  
HK0308043389 Manila *PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE*  
in English 3 Aug 89 p 6

[By D. Pelayo]

[Text] Military agents have infiltrated the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] up to the central committee level, Maj. Gen. Ramon Montano PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary—Integrated National Police] chief, revealed yesterday.

Meanwhile, captured communist leader Satur Ocampo and his wife Carolina Malay will be arraigned before the Makati regional trial court [MRTC] on Monday.

PC-INP authorities earlier filed charges of illegal possession of firearms in furtherance of rebellion against the two.

Criminal Case No. 1099 was docketed at MRTC Branch 136, presided over by Judge Manuel Cosico.

Commenting on the high-level infiltration of CPP and its military arm, the New People's Army, Montano said: "Wala na silang itatago sa amin. Alam na naming lahat ang mga ginagawa nila (They can't hide anything from us. We already know everything they're doing)."

Montano, refused to admit, however, that military deep-penetration agents tipped off PC intelligence authorities on Ocampo's whereabouts, leading to the communist leader's arrest.

Montano also said: "It is just a matter of time... We will get them (ranking communist leaders) one by one."

Despite the heavy infiltration of the communist movement, Montano said, the government is still finding it difficult to break the backbone of the insurgency "because the rebels still enjoy some following from the masses."

**Alleged Victims of NPA Torture Presented**  
HK0308062389 Manila MANILA BULLETIN  
in English 3 Aug 89 p 16

[Text] Alleged victims of torture and atrocities perpetrated by the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), New People's Army (NPA), and the National Democratic Front (NDF) were presented yesterday to the media at the National Press Club Building in Intramuros.

Officials of the National Alliance for Democracy (NAD), led by Jun Alcover, NAD vice chairman, said "the gruesome atrocities committed by the communists exceed those allegedly committed by government forces."

Eduardo Barromeo and Apolinario Pablico of Magdalena, Laguna, narrated tales of killings in their community. They recalled how they were tortured by their "comrades" on suspicion they were "deep-penetration agents" of the military.

Fanny Villanueva, whose husband Rodolfo was killed last Oct. 28, by the NPAs, said her husband was killed by some members of a labor group at barangay Salacupan, Toledo City.

Eric San Juan said he escaped death in an ambush last May after helping in the investigation of the killing of U.S. Col. George Rowe, who was killed on his way to the headquarters of the Joint United States Military Assistance Group (JUSMAG) in Quezon City.

Ben Caralde, NAD vice chairman at large, whose father Florencio was killed in Gingoog City, said "the situation is very fluid, and the real enemy is not the guns of the NPA, but the ideas of the NDF."

The NAD said it will hold an anti-communist rally at Liwasang Bonifacio tomorrow noon.

**Indignation Rally Against NPA Slated**  
HK0208103589 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] Some 10,000 members of the National Alliance for Democracy [NAD] will stage a rally at the Liwasang Bonifacio on Friday [4 August] to condemn the atrocities committed by the New People's Army. This was stated by Jun Alcover in an interview with reporters at the National Press Club. The NAD, which is the umbrella organization for democratic groups, will lead the protest against the godless ideology advocated by the CPP-NPA-NDF [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army-National Democratic Front]. According to Alcover, the indignation rally will start at Liwasang Bonifacio and end at Mendiola, where they will personally ask President Aquino to give justice to the Digos massacre victims.

**Mass Grave for NPA Victims Found in Ilocos Sur**  
HK3107045789 Baguio City Mountain Province  
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Another mass grave for victims of New People's Army [NPA] rebels has been found, this time in Galimuyod, Ilocos Sur. Military officials in the province say they are searching for more graves. A report to PC [Philippine Constabulary] chief Major General Ramon Montano by Brigadier General Miguel Abaya, PC-INP [Integrated National Police] Recom [Regional Command] 1 commander, did not say the exact number of remains recovered, but two of the NPA victims were identified over the weekend by the military. They were Jose Dario, a pastor of the Pentecostal Church, and Agustin Espanto, a former militiaman from barangay San Vicente, also in Galimuyod. Abaya said they were kidnapped by NPA guerillas on October 19 1988. Abaya also said five NPA rebels, including two female leaders, surrendered to the government recently and led military authorities to the grave site in a mountain east of San Vicente and Sabangan, Badoc.

**Military 'Prepared' for MNLF Attacks**  
HK0208133789 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
1300 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines is prepared for any attacks launched by the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF]. This was asserted by Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos in view of a possible eruption of hostilities with the MNLF following the adoption of a Mindanao autonomy act.

On the other hand, National Security Adviser Rafael Ileto maintained that the MNLF may not initiate any attacks as long as a plebiscite is not held. He added that there is no guarantee that Muslims and other people in Mindanao will support the granting of autonomy in the region.

Meanwhile, in an interview with Radio Veritas Monitor, Ustadz Sain Jali, MNLF spokesman, announced that his organization will seek help from the Islamic Conference Organization to take action against the present government:

[Begin Jali recording in English in progress] ...organic act, it is already an official abrogation of the Tripoli Agreement. There are two reactions. Those who know about politics are very happy because it means that the MNLF will no longer be tied up with the Tripoli Agreement. The way we view it, the OIC [Organization of Islamic Conference] will really take a drastic action and we expect the OIC will convene an emergency meeting. [end recording]

**Editorial Questions Military Reshuffle**  
HK3107055389 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY  
INQUIRER in English 31 Jul 89 p 4

[Editorial: "Second AFP Shakeup Appears Well-received"]

[Text] In the second major shakeup in the Armed Forces this year, 10 generals and 11 colonels (other papers had different figures) were rotated—in the words of Gen. Renato de Villa, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief—to enhance the overall effectiveness of the AFP, particularly in the counterinsurgency campaign.

The AFP bossman did not go into specifics, however, leaving many wondering how the transfer of General So and So to that command or the replacement of Colonel So and So from that post would strengthen the campaign against the rebels. Nonetheless, we share De Villa's wish that the reshuffle will achieve its purpose.

To be sure, many had hoped that the general would not limit the purpose of the rotation to the strengthening of the anti-insurgency campaign. After all, the insurgency is not the only outstanding problem of the military. There is also the problem of the breakdown of discipline which is perceived by many as an equally, if not more dangerous, threat to the stability of the country.

Only recently, the AFF's First Personnel Family Conference revealed its findings that among the causes of the "proliferation of scalawags and misfits" in the military are the poor leadership of some commanders and the existence of informal organizations and fraternities which has helped promote discontent and distrust among soldiers. It is no secret that military abuses, hand in hand with corruption in government, have driven many people to the side of the rebels, more than the recruitment efforts of the rebels themselves.

The lackluster performance of some military commanders which has bred the breakdown in discipline in the AFP has not escaped Maj. Gen. Manuel Cacanando, the new Army chief. In his inaugural speech as head of the AFP's largest ground force command, he said that his first targets would be the mediocre performers.

But De Villa appears to be blissfully unaware of such problems when he explains rotations in the military. When he announced his first reshuffle this year, he called it routine and bristled at insinuations that it was prompted by reports of the growing number of misfits in the AFP. But no less than Sen. Ernesto Macea, chairman of his chamber's committee on defense and national security, sneered at the changes, saying that they were not deep enough and that some should have been sacked instead.

We are not sure of De Villa's reasons for not wanting to attribute, even just partly, such AFP shuffles to the personnel problems in the organization; in effect he is saying there are no such problems in the military. We can only hope that those reasons are for the greater good and not necessarily a confirmation of a recent accusation against him that he is coddling some corrupt officers—a charge he has chosen to ignore until now.

One good sign about the latest reshuffle, however, is that none of the "carping critics" of the military has so far belittled it. Is this an indication that it has been well received? For the country's sake, this better be the case.

**20,000 Postal Workers Strike 2 August**  
HK0308051789 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY  
INQUIRER in English 3 Aug 89 pp 1, 6

[Text] Around 20,000 postal employes went on strike yesterday [2 August] and thousands of public school teachers in several provinces joined the boycott of classes started by their colleagues in Metro Manila to pressure the government into increasing their salaries.

Court employes in Makati also walked off their jobs as restiveness over low pay appeared to spread among government employes nationwide.

However, other workers affiliated with the Confederation for Unity, Courage, Recognition and Advancement of Government Employes (COURAGE) returned to work while vowing to keep up their mass actions until Congress acts on their demand for salary increases.

Leaders of protesting teachers in metro Manila said they would begin a hunger strike today to press the government into "mustering enough political will" to find the money for salary increases.

Benjamin Valbuena, secretary general of the Alliance of Concerned Teachers (ACT), said at least 30 teachers from Metro Manila and Central Luzon had agreed to take part in the hunger strike.

"We had to go a higher step in our struggle since they (government officials) still refuse to listen to us," Valbuena said after a meeting with other leaders of ACT and the Manila Public School Teachers Association (MPSTA).

Strike leaders said 20,000 other teachers in Sultan Kudarat, South Cotabato, Cotabato and Maguindanao had joined the mass protest, bringing the total of striking teachers to 130,000 in eight regions.

Protesting workers are demanding a P4,500 monthly salary for teachers and a minimum basic pay of P2,800 for other employees.

President Aquino earlier appealed to the teachers to end their strike, saying the government cannot afford to pay them P4,500 a month.

Budget Secretary Guillermo Carague said the government had budgeted P6 billion for salary adjustments. But Chairman Patricia Santo Tomas of the Civil Service Commission said meeting teachers' demands alone would cost the government P38 billion.

Strike leaders have called for cuts in the budget for defense and foreign debt service to make more money available for salaries.

A congressional conference committee is preparing to reconcile the House and Senate versions of the bill seeking to standardize the salaries of teachers and other government workers. Both versions provide for minimum salaries of less than P4,500.

But Valbuena said the teachers would settle for the proposal of Senator Alberto Romulo to peg the minimum salary at P4,215, provided that local governments are allowed to continue extending other benefits.

The walkout of members of the Postal Employees Union of the Philippines (PEUP) paralyzed most of the country's 2,195 post offices.

A post office official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said about 4,000 postal workers joined the strike in the Manila area. He said only one post office in Makati was operating normally.

The postal workers want a minimum pay of P2,500 a month plus P700 in cost of living allowance.

"We will no longer accept compromises and will not return to work until something is done to meet our demands," said Ronnie Tuazon, president of the PEUP.

Meanwhile, Metro Manila teachers who struck ten days ago continued to gain support from their colleagues in several cities and provinces.

In Olongapo City, about 1,000 public school teachers held a rally at the Rizal Triangle despite heavy rains yesterday, and promised to continue their protest until government gives in to their demand.

Bonifacio Bales, principal of the Mabayuan Elementary School, said 80 percent of the teachers had filed applications for indefinite leaves of absence.

Another 1,000 high school teachers in Quezon Province had a sit-down strike in Lucena City yesterday to dramatize support for their counterparts in Metro Manila, according to the PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY.

Demosthenes Baronia, president of the Confederation of Secondary School Teachers of Quezon, said that in addition to higher pay, some teachers were protesting the delay in the payment of their salaries or the release of their clothing allowances.

School officials and teachers in Tawi-Tawi also expressed full support for the Metro Manila strike by leaving their classrooms. Henry Rodriguez, president of the school teachers' association, said in a cable sent to the INQUIRER.

Classes were paralyzed in 200 public elementary and secondary schools in Davao as some 3,000 teachers walked out of their classrooms.

Mass walkouts were also reported in Bislig, Surigao del Sur and two towns of South Cotabato.

Abundancio Bulac, president of the Davao City Public Elementary and Secondary Teachers Association, said the teachers' protest will continue indefinitely until congress approves a P4,500 minimum monthly pay.

In Cebu City, hundreds of public elementary and high school teachers went on a "work slowdown" yesterday to dramatize their demand for salary increases.

While all the teachers reported for work, some refused to hold classes while others went on with their work half-heartedly.

Some teachers plastered the school fences with placards and banners expressing their demands.

Susana Cabahug, Cebu schools superintendent, said the protest was confined to the Cebu City area and was unlikely to spread to the towns where there are about 9,000 teachers.

But in Bicol, teachers and other government employees refused to join the protest actions.

Salome Samson, Bicol Civil Service Commission assistant regional director, said the public school teachers heeded an appeal made by CSC officials not to sacrifice their classes at the expense of the school children.

Meanwhile, Labor Undersecretary Ruben Torres said that while government employees enjoy the right to strike, "employees performing essential government functions may not be allowed to exercise that right."

Torres said government unions are not organized for the purpose of calling strikes.

"The law must be clarified on government workers' right to unionize, engage in collective bargaining and other activities," he said.

### Projects for Returnees Total P16.5 Million

*HK3107090589 Manila MANILA BULLETIN  
in English 31 Jul 89 p 11*

[By Emily R. Pena]

[Text] The government will release some P [peso] 16.5 million to finance a total of 145 livelihood projects of rebel returnees.

Local Government Undersecretary Rolleo Ignacio said the fund will be released as soon as rebel returnees have completed necessary documents required by the Department of Local Government (DLG).

Ignacio said these requirements are as follows: a returnee must submit an authentication paper as a proof that he is a genuine rebel to be issued by the Philippine Constabulary (PC) provincial commander, or the Department of Social Works and Development (DSWD); he has to submit project feasibility studies (which include proposed program, particularly, livelihood); he should have an endorsement from the provincial governor, or the DLG regional director; and his project proposal must be revalidated by the Department of National Defense (DND).

### Thailand

#### U.S. Asked To View Trade 'Harassment' Cases

*BK0308045989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*

*3 Aug 89 p 13*

[Text] Thailand has urged the United States to review four more cases of "harassment" by certain US interests on top of the four it submitted for review earlier in the year.

Foreign Trade Department Deputy Director-General Kroekkiat Chiraphaet said yesterday he raised the four issues with the US Trade Representative's [USTR] Southeast Asian Affairs Director Peter Collins during the final session of two days of meetings, which ended yesterday at the Royal Cliff Beach Hotel in Phatthaya.

Mr Kroekkiat said the first issue, which he told Mr Collins could eventually disadvantage the US, involved efforts by certain American steel pipe producers to force Thailand to disclose secret information during investigations into the Thai steel pipe and tube industry.

The American producers recently asked the US court to order Thai producers/exporters to provide full information on their products which, under US law, the producers are not bound to divulge.

The Thai Government, through the Foreign Ministry, has already protested the move, but again the negotiating team voiced its concern during the talks with Mr Collins.

"We might not give the court the real figures and this would place the US at a disadvantage," Mr Kroekkiat told Mr Collins.

The second issue involves a draft bill submitted by Senator Daniel Moynihan calling for an import ban on Thai products using raw materials sourced from Burma.

Mr Collins was quoted as saying there was nothing to worry about because he did not expect the draft bill to be passed into law due to insufficient support.

Mr Kroekkiat said the third issue concerned a petition filed by the American Federation of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organisations seeking the removal of generalised system of preferences privileges for Thai products because of alleged child labour abuse.

He said the country's child labour laws had been developed substantially. Although the minimum age of children allowed to enter the labour market is fixed at 12-13 years old, the children are required to complete their education through to the 10th grade when they average about 15 years of age.

"This indirectly only allows children of at least 15 years to enter the labour market," he said, adding that there were other adequate laws to protect child labour.

Mr Collins reportedly said he would convey the message to the authorities concerned.

The final matter concerns Washington's recent decision to extend the voluntary restraint agreement [VRA] on steel pipe imports by 2.5 years.

Mr Kroekkiat said Thailand had told the US this regulation was unfair as Thailand had not yet signed the VRA with the US and it contradicted the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade multilateral agreement.

He said the US was asked not to press Thailand to sign this deal.

The four proposals follow another four submitted by Permanent Secretary for Commerce Phatchara Itsarsena to USTR Assistant Peter Allgeier during their meeting in Washington in April.

The previous proposals included the US Food Security Act (better known as the Farm Act), the VRA on steel pipes, countervailing duties on rice, textiles, apparel, steel pipes and nails, and proposed aggregate limits on Thai textile products to the US.

Mr Collins apologised for being unable to answer questions on these matters.

He was quoted as saying he would try to seek a response from the various US agencies involved in these issues.

Mr Kroekkiat said Washington's demand for intellectual property rights protection for US goods as well as imports of its cigarettes remained unchanged during the meeting.

He also said the Thai side refused to yield to the US demand to make a commitment on these unresolved trade issues.

#### **'No-Win' Situation Seen in U.S. Trade Talks**

*BK0308033389 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
3 Aug 89 p 8*

[Editorial: "US Cigarette Burning 'The Tight Rope'"]

[Text] The first round of the Thai-US consultations concerning market access for US cigarette and Special 301 issues, which ended earlier this week at Phatthaya, has failed to remove long-held suspicions in the ongoing trade friction that is unlikely to cool off in the foreseeable future.

And at least it is a good reminder that Thailand cannot turn a blind eye to what is going on in the international arena in which politics and trade are not mutually exclusive. The name of the game is survival through tactical negotiations, with a sense of flexibility.

So far Thailand has come under tremendous pressure from the United States to change some of its trade practices deemed unfair to US industries. The latest cases brought to the fore are market access for US cigarettes and the strengthening of the Thai patent laws. Thailand cannot just turn its back to the United States and condemn the demand as an act of "bullying" by a Big Brother.

Because the issues will remain there, and Thailand is more likely to face adverse effects due to its failure to negotiate for a settlement with the US, than the other way around. The US is one of Thailand's largest trading partner. Already the Thai exports to that country reached Bt [baht] 32 billion in the first four months of this year, a sharp increase of 34 percent over the corresponding period of 1988.

But that does not mean Thailand will always yield to all of the US pressure, without a guarantee of an end to it. One trade issue after one another emerge like a chain

reaction. Under the circumstances, the main question is how Thailand will make the best out of the negotiations with its counterpart, while taking into account the overall Thai export industry.

The Thai economy is increasingly dependent on the export industry, an engine of growth which is expected to garner Bt500 billion in revenues. Gone are the days when the Thai teams consider negotiations as an occasion for enjoying trips or shopping. They must be fully equipped with information and data of the entire aspect of the trade issues, while developing negotiating skills at the international level.

Of the immediate concern is the US demand for market access to its cigarettes on the Thai market. The US Trade Representative [USTR] is conducting an investigation into allegations that Thailand and the Thailand Tobacco Monopoly are engaging in policies and practices that create the barriers to the manufacture, importation, distribution and sale of foreign cigarettes.

The villain in this particular case is the US Cigarette Export Association, formed by Philip Morris International Inc, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co and Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corporation. It is trying to pry open the Thai cigarette market and has called for the USTR imposition of trade retaliation against Thailand if she fails to lift the ban on cigarette imports.

Although it will take some nine to 10 months to complete the investigation process—part of which was conducted at the Thai-US informal talks last week at Phatthaya—the issue is real hot. And the Thai government could easily get its fingers burnt if it fails to handle the US cigarettes with care.

Already the issue has been politicized and become quite emotional. The 4,000-member labour union of the Thailand Tobacco Monopoly [TTM] has vowed that blood will drop if the US cigarettes are to be imported through official channels. It is in a way ironic to see that, true to their agency's name, the self-serving labour unions even want to monopolize the slow death of their fellow countrymen.

The Public Health Ministry is adamant that it is already having a difficult time campaigning the public to cut back their smoking habit, universally linked to health hazards, much less having to cope with the flux of imports. Other local social-conscious organizations are also showing a strong sentiment against the US cigarettes.

But several notable figures have stood out in favour of the lifting of the import ban. Dr Amnuai Wirawan, chairman of the National Economic and Social Development Board, warned a few days ago that it is no longer possible to rely solely on domestic market or to protect one's own market by strengthening the monopoly business.

Dr Phaichit Uathawikun, president of the Thailand Development Research Institute, has argued that smuggling makes it all easy to buy a pack of foreign cigarettes in the heart of Bangkok. Chaloemphan Siwikon, secretary general of the opposition Solidarity Party, has confessed his inclination for the taste of foreign cigarettes over local ones and preferred to buy them legally on the market.

The Finance Ministry goes for the open-door policy for foreign cigarettes. Its estimate shows that as many as 20 million cigarette packs are smuggled into the country every year. And by legalizing the imports, the country will stand to earn Bt 11 billion in taxes and other charges.

The Chatchai government is walking a tight rope in this particular issue. And it appears that the government will get into a no-win situation from the outcome of any decision it is going to take. If the import ban is lifted, the government's stability will be threatened by a pervasive political outcry and the uproar to be kicked off by the TTM labour unions and their allies. The government will unnecessarily be dragged to fight on another battlefield.

If the present policy is to remain unchanged, the US, with the sinister Super 301, will certainly resort to trade retaliation by imposing prohibitive import tariffs on some of the Thai manufactured goods exported to the US market.

But the yes-no decision will have to be made eventually. At this stage, the priority seems to be that no Thai export products should fall victim to the US retaliation because that means they would be driven out of the competitive scene against other foreign-made products. The consequence might be far-reaching, to the extent that the Thai-US trade situation might be distorted.

It should be understood that the US is not following this kind of talking business with Thailand alone. Other countries are walking on the path towards protectionism—an effective tool to force open the Thai market or reduce imports of its products which hurt their producers.

At this juncture, what we can do is to be realistic, and assess the situation as it exists. Thailand cannot be the mouse that roars. If the government knows that it cannot resist the US pressure—given the fact that Thailand has no bargaining power—then it must try to convince Washington that it would look really bad if this country is portrayed as a hapless victim of American bullying.

It would be far better for the two countries to hold talks on a broad spectrum as allies and trade partners with sanity, maturity for long-term benefits rather than acting in stubborn manner with no easy way out for both sides.

**U.S. Charges Police Official With Drug Crimes**  
*BK0308030589 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
*3 Aug 89 pp 1, 2*

[By Prakopphong Phanaphun]

[Text] A Thai police [Pol] major general is facing investigation following allegations of collusion with a smashed drug trafficking ring after a New York court issued a warrant for his arrest.

The warrant, issued by Brooklyn court in New York, states that Assistant Police Inspector General Pol Maj Gen Wet Phetborom was implicated by Suwit Techaphanarak, who was sentenced to 30 years in jail in March for smuggling heroin from Thailand into the United States between May 1984 and October 1985, Deputy Police Director General Pol Gen Wasit Dejkunchon said yesterday.

Pol Gen Wasit was appointed by Police Director General Phao Sarasin to head a four-member committee to investigate the case and recommend disciplinary action if the suspect was found guilty of the charges.

Contacted by THE NATION last night, WET, former head of the Swat (Special Weapons and Tactics) crack force, said he did not know Suwit at all.

He said during the 18-month period when the smugglings occurred, he had not left Thailand for the United States or anywhere else.

"I am innocent and will fight my case in court," he said.

Wasit said Phao set up the investigation committee after being informed late last week by the US Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) of the arrest warrant issued by the Brooklyn Court.

The other committee members are Inspector General Pol Lt Gen Prachong Sitthichai as deputy chairman, Deputy Central Investigation Bureau Commissioner Pol Maj Gen Suphat Chiraphan and Research and Planning Deputy Commander Pol Col Amnuai Phetsiri.

In his order, dated July 31, Phao said the Thai police had been asked to take the suspect to New York to stand trial, although it is not clear if the US authorities expect immediate extradition.

The DEA seized 35 kg of heroin from Suwit and other members of the Smashed ring. The Thai price of the heroin was estimated between BT [baht] 150,000-Bt 200,000 but was worth a hundred times more in the United States.

Wasit said many other Thais were also involved in the ring but he refused to identify them.

"The committee is to investigate the alleged serious violations by the assistant police inspector general only," the deputy police chief said.

But Phao told the investigation team to report to him immediately if other senior policemen were found to be involved in drug trafficking.

Wasit said he will officially inform Wet of the investigation order today and start gathering evidence against him within the next 90 days. The investigation team will interview Thailand-based US DEA agents. Thai antidrug officials and will go to New York to question Suwit, Wasit said.

He said the investigation is expected to take about six months.

Informed police sources said Phao has taken the case seriously and wanted the probe to find the facts so he can deal with it in a straight manner.

"The police chief feels that if the policeman is guilty of the charges, the Police Department must mete out the maximum punishment to salvage police reputation," said one source who asked not to be named.

Wet was reportedly summoned to a meeting with Police Inspector General Pol Lt Gen Prachong on August 1 where he denied the US charges.

He was quoted as telling his immediate commander that he was inside Thailand when the heroin smuggling took place.

Wet earned public recognition when he headed the Swat (Special Weapons and Tactics) crack force to counter violent crimes and urban insurgency. He held the post, also overseeing the 191 special patrol unit, from 1981 until 1984 when he was promoted to become assistant metropolitan police commissioner.

But in April the following year he was abruptly moved to his present inactive post, triggering speculation as to what was behind the transfer.

**Article Addresses Issue of U.S. Arms to Cambodia**  
BK030805389 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai  
1030 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Article: "The Thai Government's Policy of Transforming Indochinese Battlefield Into a Marketplace and Settlement of the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] It is well known that every Thai government has adhered to the policy of promoting good relations with neighboring countries, particularly with Laos, because Thailand considers Laos a brotherly country that it has enjoyed close relations with since ancient times. Occasionally there were disputes, but these were regarded as normal between countries sharing a common border and

as issues which could be solved peacefully. For this reason, Thai-Lao relations have proceeded well on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

As the Thai Government launched the policy of turning the battlefield of Indochina into a marketplace, all neighboring Indochinese countries, not just Laos, responded well to the policy because the Indochinese leaders realized that the Thai policy demonstrated honest and sincere intentions toward the neighboring countries and concealed no malicious motives.

However, in the wake of existing efforts of the Thai and Lao Governments to promote and strengthen bilateral relations, the 28 July issue of the Lao paper PASASON published an article entitled: "The Thai Government's Efforts Regarding the Cambodian Problem." This article attempted to sow division among Thai political leaders concerning the Indochinese marketplace policy. The fact is, there continues to be close coordination among the Thai leaders in implementing the policy, and the policy has proceeded along the same course. In particular, the Foreign Ministry has constantly adhered to the policy as evidenced by the 27-28 July meeting of Thai ambassadors and consul generals to the Asia and Pacific countries. The purpose of the meeting was to brief the ambassadors on the changes which have occurred in the region, particularly on the government policy of turning Indochina into a marketplace. These events are proof of the unity within the Thai Government in the administration of the country.

Since the Cambodian problem began in early 1979 because of Vietnam's armed aggression against Cambodia and its toppling of the legitimate government of Democratic Kampuchea and replacement by the puppet Heng Samrin government, the Thai Government has proven to the world the correctness of its stand on the Cambodian problem. Thailand has joined other peace-loving countries to seek a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem in order to bring true peace to the Cambodian people. It now appears that peace in Cambodia is near. The international conference on Cambodia is being held in Paris where all parties concerned are seriously discussing the problem in order to solve it fairly and permanently by simultaneously taking into consideration the internal and external aspect of the problem, particularly the prevention of a civil war in Cambodia, by encouraging national reconciliation among the four Cambodian factions after the Vietnamese troop withdrawal.

As tension and conflict concerning the Cambodian problem have reached a turning point, Thailand has tried to promote and create an atmosphere of greater cooperation and constructiveness in Southeast Asia by seeking ways to strengthen relations between the Indochinese countries and other countries in the region. This is because Thailand wants all countries in the region to have the opportunity to fully participate in a movement

contributing to world economic development, particularly in the promotion of economic ties with Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia after the settlement of the Cambodian problem. This policy shows Thailand's good intentions toward the neighboring countries and toward the interests of the people in the region.

In any event, certain groups in Laos having ill intentions toward Thailand have tried to distort Thailand's good intentions by attacking it over the U.S. congressional plan to deliver arms to the noncommunist Cambodian resistance factions under Prince Sihanouk's leadership. These groups are saying that this U.S. action runs counter to the current efforts to solve the Cambodian problem. Moreover, the same Lao paper alleged that the Thai Foreign Ministry had issued a statement permitting transit of U.S. arms through Thai territory. This information is completely inaccurate. Even if such permission was actually given, Thailand, which has been directly affected by Cambodian aggression, has the full right to grant this request. Moreover, it is Thailand's duty to provide all forms of legitimate aid to the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK], which is recognized by most UN members as a legitimate government, because it is a victim of foreign aggression and occupation. Also, U.S. arms assistance to Cambodian resistance groups is a matter between the U.S. administration and congress and concerns an agreement between the United States and the CGDK. Thailand is in no position to influence their decision process. We know that the purpose of the U.S. assistance is to bolster the CGDK's military bargaining power vis-a-vis the Vietnamese aggressor and occupation soldiers in Cambodia. Fair-minded people would know which party is right and which is wrong.

However, the world's people see that while the international conference on Cambodia is in progress in Paris, Laos and its allies have resorted to the old negotiation tricks. In these tricks, they clamor for peace while continuously slandering Thailand. Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces repeatedly attack CGDK bases and victimize Thai villagers along the Thai-Cambodian border. Such acts deserve strong condemnation.

In the atmosphere created by the efforts of the international community to end the Cambodian problem, why have certain ill-intentioned Lao circles tried to stir up trouble by employing old propaganda tactics to try and mislead the world? Such groundless propaganda does not deceive anyone. We are very puzzled by the real intentions and desires of those circles in the wake of the Thai Government's continued good relations toward the Lao Government and people without any malicious intentions. These good relations are evident in the Thai Government's policy of turning the battlefield in Indochina into a marketplace in the interest of peace and stability in the region. The policy compliments the current efforts for a peaceful settlement to the Cambodian problem.

**Refugees Reported Forced Into Khmer Rouge Camps**  
*BK0308082889 Hong Kong AFP in English 0817 GMT  
3 Aug 89*

[By Michael Adler]

[Excerpts] Site K Refugee Camp, Thailand, Aug 3 (AFP)—Some 2,000 Khmer Rouge refugees have returned from this U.N.-assisted camp to military bases they fled due to shelling from Cambodia, refugees here and aid officials said.

Aid officials in Bangkok said that they had reports that the Khmer Rouge had forced some refugees back "at gunpoint" in the weeks after they fled shelling along the Thai-Cambodian border in early July. [passage omitted]

"Those who go back, go to do their duty. But everyone wants to stay here," said a refugee at Site K, a jungle clearing of hundreds of bamboo huts and makeshift blue plastic tents where United Nations agencies provide food, medical and other aid.

The Khmer Rouge camp administrator said no one had been forced to leave Site K, located some eight kilometers (five miles) from the border and sheltered by mountains, for military bases closer to the frontier.

The population of Site K, set up in April to give Khmer Rouge refugees international aid and protection, swelled from 2,500 to up to 14,000 after border bases were shelled from Cambodia in early July by Vietnamese and Hanoi-backed Cambodian troops. [passage omitted]

"All evidence indicates there is some forced removal and even at gunpoint," an official said about movements of families from Site K to the military bases, where guerrillas live with non-combatants who carry ammunition and provide other support services.

He said the returns showed that the Khmer Rouge have not changed in their goal to control populations and re-take power.

But Kong Chay, the Khmer Rouge administrator for Site K, said no one was forced to leave the camp and noted that "no one has the right to press others to stay in a (certain) camp."

He confirmed, however, that there were departures, saying there is "a coming and going from the camp."

"While waiting for the cannon fire to end, people stay here. When they are no longer afraid there are some who go back," he said, adding that this was a minority. He said there were 9,391 people at Site K. [passage omitted]

Refugee officials said chaotic conditions at Site K, deluged by heavy seasonal rains, made it difficult to know exactly how many had fled here.

But they said that of those who came in July after the shelling about 2,000, and possibly as many as 3,000, had returned to the military bases.

People could be leaving due to promises by Khmer Rouge authorities that food rations and conditions were better in the secret camps, they said, adding that many fighters and others certainly did not need to be forced to return.

Reliable sources said forced returns took place at night, when there are no international aid workers in the camp.

They said leaders from a new Khmer Rouge base built along the border just before the July shelling had according to reports gone into Site K to pick out people who were "AWOL" [absent without leave].

"It seems the leaders want their people back," said one Bangkok official. [passage omitted]

#### Thai 'Observer' Said Not Needed in Paris

*BK0308050589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
3 Aug 89 p 3*

[Text] Success at the Paris conference on Cambodia is partly the result of Thailand's efforts to coordinate with the Khmer resistance, as well as with China, the US and France, Foreign Ministry deputy spokesman Pratyathawi Tawethikun said yesterday.

The coordination also resulted in a softening of stance among the resistance, Phnom Penh and Hanoi, he said.

With the compromise attained, Mr Pratyathawi said there is no need to send any "observer" to attend the Paris meet.

He was apparently referring to an earlier report that the Prime Minister's policy adviser on foreign affairs, M.R. Sukhumphan Boriphat, would be attending the Paris meet in mid-August as an observer.

M.R. Sukhumphan told the BANGKOK POST he had been instructed by Gen Chatchai Chunhawan to observe progress at the Paris meet and report directly to the Prime Minister on latest developments.

Mr Pratyathawi added that the rule of unanimity agreed upon at the Paris conference and the agreement to set up an ad-hoc committee to deal with Cambodian national reconciliation reflected that Thailand's attitude is accepted.

He said that Thailand is ready to take part in the ad-hoc committee assigned to work out details concerning national reconciliation.

#### Chawalit Attends PRC Embassy Reception

*BK0208141689 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO  
in Chinese 1 Aug 89 p 4*

[Excerpt] Colonel Liu Zhenduo, the PRC Embassy defense attache, held a party at the Chinese Embassy last night to mark the 62d founding anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Many people from Thai military, political, business, and mass media circles were invited to attend the party. The scene of the party was very warm.

PRC Embassy Charge d'affaires Wang Haishan and his wife and other senior embassy officials were there to welcome the guests.

Those attended last night's party include Acting Supreme Commander and Army Commander General Chawalit and his wife, Police Department Deputy Director General Police Sawaeng Thirasawat, other senior officials from the Armed Forces and the Police Department, Manager of the Civil Aviation Authority of China's Office in Bangkok Li Yichang, leaders of various overseas Chinese organizations, distinguished personages from various circles, such as; our newspaper's owner Chen Chun, Manager Chen Zheng, and Editor in Chief Zhan Haiqing. [passage omitted]

#### \$531 Million Development Loan Sought From Japan

*BK0308103789 Bangkok TNA in English 0649 GMT  
3 Aug 89*

[Text] Bangkok, Aug. 3 (TNA-ECOANA)—The Finance Ministry will seek 531 million US dollars or about 68 billion yen under the 15th yen loan programme from the Japanese Government, informed sources from the ministry said.

The amount will be used to finance 11 development projects carried out by various government agencies.

This is an annual yen loan extended through Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund with a 30-year maturity and 10-year grace period, the sources added.

Under the programme, the Telephone Organization of Thailand will receive the biggest amount of 92 million US dollars for its expansion project from 1984-1992. The second biggest loan of 80 million US dollars will go to the Highways Department for construction of a new highway linking Bangkok and Chon Buri Province in the east.

Other projects include construction of an outer ring road for Bangkok, rural electrification, crop distribution system in the south for flood victims and the Laem Chabang Deep Sea-Port.

**Chatchai Departs for Brunei, Malaysia**

BK0208145689 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5  
in Thai 1300 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] At 1045 today Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan, his wife Khunying Bunruan, and party departed Bangkok International Airport on Thai Airways International flight TG417 for an official visit to Brunei at the invitation of the Brunei Government to attend the investiture of the Brunei crown prince, or the symbolic circumcision ceremony in accordance with the Brunei tradition.

Suwit Yotmani, government spokesman, says the prime minister's schedule will take him to Brunei through 3 August. He is expected to hold talks with other ASEAN leaders attending the circumcision ceremony probably concerning topics of their meeting in early 1990, such as on the progress of the Cambodian problem and ASEAN readiness to join the Asia and Pacific aim to create stronger trade bargaining power with other regions.

According to Suwit, the prime minister will visit Malaysia from 4-5 August to participate in the Joint Thai-Malaysian Border Committee which has succeeded in designating the joint economic development zone. He will return to Bangkok on 5 August.

**Lao Army Head Visits, Discusses Border Policy**

BK0208153889 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5  
in Thai 1300 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] Lao Army Chief of Staff General Sisavat Keobounphan and his delegation arrived at the Air Force Headquarters airport at Don Muang at 0950 this morning. They were welcomed at the airport by General Chawalit Yongchayut, Army commander in chief and acting supreme commander, and other senior military officers. The Lao delegation came on a special Lao airline plane. After that, the army commander in chief escorted the delegation of the Lao Army chief of staff to the Army meeting hall to attend the meeting of the joint Thai-Lao committee.

The meeting today is the first discussion on the details of the framework of the draft cooperation agreement of the Thai-Lao border policy implementation committee to broaden the scope of the work as specified by the two governments and to enable the various subcommittees to carry out their work. This cooperation agreement will be submitted to the government. If the government agrees with this agreement, it can be signed in September in Vientiane.

In addition, during the meeting the Lao side asked for Thai cooperation in agricultural, tourism, economic, and trade affairs. It also asked the Thai side to reduce controls on strategic goods. Deputy Supreme Commander Gen Phat Akkhanibut told reporters as the follows:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] What were the major issues raised during the meeting?

[Gen Phat] Major issues raised by the Lao side concerned strategic goods and so on. They wanted us to consider reducing the number of items on the list of strategic goods. This issue has to be discussed by a subcommittee to see which items they want removed from the control list. We asked the Lao side to submit details so we can consider them. Other issues were taxation and transit of goods. These are detailed issues. Our officials on the committee will bring these issues up for consideration. The acting supreme commander said that the Laos can give their proposals on what they need so we can consider them later.

[Correspondent's question indistinct]

[Gen Phat] From the military point of view, there is no fighting at the present time. They are concerned about the joint military exercises carried out by us and our weapon purchases. We told them not to be worried because exercises are a regular military activity and they were carried out at various places to allow our personnel to gain experience, especially to familiarize themselves with modern weapons. We have to train our personnel all the time to guarantee peace in this region. [end recording]

**Talks With Deputy Premier Phong**

BK0308141389 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5  
in Thai 1300 GMT 3 Aug 89

[text] The Lao side of the Thai-Lao cooperation committee has called on Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin to discuss bilateral relations at the governmental level. This morning General Sisavat Keobounphan, chairman of the Lao side of the Thai-Lao cooperation committee, paid a courtesy call on Deputy Prime Minister Phong who is the acting prime minister while Gen Chatchai Chunhawan is away.

Reporting to newsmen, Phong said he and the Lao visitor discussed the previous day's meeting concerning the transit of goods and custom duties. He said the visit of the Lao delegation will facilitate future cooperation and the cooperation committee's work could resolve many outstanding issues. Phong and Gen Sisavat also talked about peace in Indochina and the policy of turning the battlefield into a marketplace. Gen Sisavat praised the policy and the Thai government's efforts to stop forest destruction.

Referring to issues between Thailand and Laos which remain outstanding, Phong said some issues must await decision by the cabinet, while other issues can be decided by the prime minister. Phong said the import of lumber causes a trade deficit with Laos, but that such import serves Thai interests.

**Reiterates Support for Chatchai Policy**  
*BK0308014589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
*3 Aug 89 p 3*

[Text] Laos yesterday reiterated its support for the policy of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to turn the war zone in Indochina into a trading market, Armed Forces spokesman Lt-Gen Narudon Detpradiyut said.

The Laotian position was conveyed to acting supreme commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut by Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of the Laotian Armed Forces General Staff, who led a high-level Laotian delegation for talks on the Thai-Lao border dispute.

Lt-Gen Narudon said that during yesterday's meeting, Gen Sisavat explained that the recent Laotian criticism of Gen Chatchai's trade policy on official radio was the idea of the Laotian media and did not reflect the official view on the issue.

"The problem has been resolved and was not discussed in detail at the meeting," Lt-Gen Narudon said.

Laotian Deputy Foreign Minister Thongloun Sisoulit reaffirmed that the Laotian radio broadcasts, which also criticised the Thai military, saying it supported US arms supplies to the Khmer resistance at the border and built concrete bunkers at Ban Romklao, reflected "individual opinions" and not those of the Laotian Government.

"The Laotian media, like the Thai Press, has democratic freedom to express their opinions," Mr Thongloun said, adding that the comments should not have any impact on Thai-Lao relations.

Lt-Gen Narudon said Gen Chawalit and Gen Sisavat, co-chairmen of the Thai-Lao Border Policy Implementation Committee, talked for an hour on a broad range of topics.

Gen Sisavat, who heads a 23-man delegation, expressed concern over Thai military spending on new weapons and the recent Thai-US military exercise in northeastern Thailand.

Lt-Gen Narudon said Gen Chawalit allayed Gen Sisavat's concern during the meeting, saying the exercise was an annual event aimed at enhancing the Thai Armed Forces' defence capability and was not for offensive purposes.

"We are sincere, and military attaches of all countries which have diplomatic missions in Bangkok were invited to observe the exercise," he said, quoting Gen Chawalit as saying that Thailand and Laos would never fight again.

Gen Sisavat yesterday also urged Thailand to further reduce the list of strategic goods banned from entering the country.

Lt-Gen Narudon said that Thailand would consider his call.

He noted, however, that Thailand has already drastically reduced the number of goods from the list, with the recent move bringing the number of items still banned from entering Laos to just 13.

He said the two delegations were originally scheduled to sign a joint agreement drawn up after Gen Chatchai and Laotian Premier Kaysone Phomvihan met late last year.

However, both parties agreed yesterday to defer the signing ceremony until next month in Vientiane because the Thai Cabinet could not approve the draft agreement in time for yesterday's meeting.

Deputy Supreme commander Gen Phat Akkhanitbut, who joined yesterday's meeting, said that sub-committees formed after the formation of the Border Policy Implementation Committee will be responsible directly for handling problems in Thai-Lao relations.

The sub-committees, which hold separate responsibilities for various aspects of the border issue, will try to solve the problems without having to pass them to the main committee, he said.

In the case of the current problem over the Laotian allegation that Thai soldiers had built concrete bunkers at the disputed territory at Ban Romklao, the technical border sub-committee which comprised members from both countries could immediately go to the area to verify the allegation and resolve the issue.

**Meets Bangkok Governor**  
*BK0308085789 Bangkok TNA in English 0540 GMT*  
*3 Aug 89*

[Text] Bangkok, Aug. 3 (OANA-TNA)—Laotian Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Sisavat Keobounphan and his entourage called on Bangkok Governor Maj. Gen. Chamlong Simuang at the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration Office (BMA) here Wednesday to step up ties between Bangkok and Vientiane.

The Laotian party was briefed on the BMA operation and its revenue planning as well as the development of construction in Bangkok.

Maj. Gen. Chamlong told reporters after the meeting that Gen. Sisavat, who is also governor of Vientiane was impressed on the rapid advancement of Bangkok.

Chamlong said, Gen. Sisavat knew that I am determined to work closely with the people from all walks of life, that why he wants to see me and exchange view with me personally.

The Bangkok governor added that Gen. Sisavat had invited him and his wife to Vientiane. He said he informed Gen. Sisavat that if he would visit Vientiane, he would inform the Thai Embassy in Vientiane to confirm his visit to the Laotian authorities.

Earlier, Gen. Sisavat, who arrived here Wednesday morning held talks with his Thai counterpart, Gen. Chawalit Yongchayut on border cooperation.

Gen. Sisavat, who is accompanied by a delegation of about 23 officials, will stay here until August 5.

**Paper Prints Apology to Army Over Inaccuracies**  
BK0108130989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
1 Aug 89 p 6

[POST Headline: "Apology"]

[Text] In its editions of July 10 and July 11, the BANGKOK POST published two articles pertaining to, respectively, the alleged involvement of certain military elements in a number of political events at the time plus the alleged intrusion by hundreds of Burmese soldiers into Thai territory at Mae Song Hon province.

It has now been established that parts of the information contained in the two articles were inaccurate. The reporters responsible for both articles had performed their duties in good faith but were unwittingly misled.

Having realised that the articles in question might have adversely affected the reputation of the Thai armed forces and the good understanding of the public, the BANGKOK POST hereby offers a sincere apology. [The articles which this "apology" refers to appeared in the East Asia DAILY REPORT of 11 and 12 July under the headlines "Burma Troops Cross Border; Overtake Power Plant" carried on pages 66-67 and "Burmese Forces Capture Border Village" carried on pages 58-59, respectively]

### Vietnam

**Thach 'Optimistic' Over Paris Conference Results**  
BK0308105589 Hong Kong AFP in English 1044 GMT  
3 Aug 89

[Excerpts] Hanoi, Aug 3 (AFP)—Vietnam's foreign minister expressed satisfaction and optimism after the first round of the International Conference on Cambodia in Paris, the official VIETNAMESE INFORMATION AGENCY (VIA) reported here Thursday.

"The conference will be crowned with success," Nguyen Co Thach, head of Vietnam's delegation to the talks, was quoted by VIA as saying in an interview in Paris.

The conference, which brings together 18 countries plus the four warring Cambodian factions, announced after a plenary session of foreign ministers concluded Tuesday [1 August] that they would work together for peace in Cambodia.

The delegates formed three working committees, whose reports will be reviewed when the foreign ministers reconvene on August 28.

"At present, the positions of the parties converge on the international aspect and on several fundamental points regarding the internal (Cambodian) situation," Mr. Thach said.

"The conditions are nearly sufficient for reaching an overall solution," he said, adding that "there is still a problem, which is that the Cambodian factions must agree among themselves on a mechanism for national reconciliation during the period between the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and general elections."

On Wednesday, Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen called for general elections three months after the promised September 27 pullout of Hanoi's forces from Cambodia.

Mr. Thach said the Paris conference had "expanded on the two key questions"—the Vietnamese withdrawal and the elimination of the "genocidal regime of Pol Pot"—identified in Jakarta during regional conferences on Cambodia in July 1988 and February this year.

Mr. Thach repeated Hanoi's position that the United Nations has been partial to the resistance by recognizing it as the legitimate government of Cambodia, creating an "impasse" on the Cambodian question at the United Nations.

He said the world body had "failed to recognize the Cambodian government (Phnom Penh), which controls the totality of Cambodia's territory."

He said that if the United Nations "wants to play a role in resolving the Cambodian problem" then it should "retract its erroneous resolutions on the subject of Cambodia."

Each year for 10 years, the U.N. General Assembly has passed a resolution condemning Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia.

But Hanoi and Phnom Penh seemed to have dropped their opposition to a U.N. role by agreeing with a conference plan to send a U.N. fact-finding mission to Cambodia to investigate and report back on the present situation.

Mr. Thach said the mission, which is to leave for Cambodia next week, spelled "a new failure for the Pol Pot clique," which he said was afraid that "the mission's report will show the objective realities regarding the Cambodian government's control over all the country's territory."

(Official sources in Phnom Penh said Thursday that government troops had recaptured most of the positions the Khmer Rouge has been besieging for the past month, and said the fighting was primarily over.)

Mr. Thach said the Paris conference arose from the "failure of an attempt by countries to use the United Nations to intervene in Cambodia."

He also said he was pleased that the Paris conference had put in place a fourth committee, an ad hoc committee composed only of the Cambodian factions, to discuss the internal Cambodian problem.

"The conference has thus admitted the principle that the responsibility for solving Cambodia's inner problems rests with the Cambodians," Mr. Thach said.

Conference participants include the four Cambodian factions, Vietnam, Laos, the six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the five permanent U.N. Security Council members, India, Japan, Canada, Australia and a delegation representing the Non-Aligned Movement, and the U.N. secretary general.

**Army Paper Calls for Removal of Pol Pot Clique**  
*BK0308064989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[“Report” on 2 August QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentary: “Permanently Eliminating the Genocidal Regime Is the Cambodian People’s Objective and Interest for Survival”]

[Text] Commenting on the current Paris International Conference on Cambodia, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN said: The international community should side with the Cambodian people, not give any favor to the Pol Pot genocidal clique, and prevent the possibility of a genocidal regime returning to power in Cambodia. Any solution to the Cambodian issue should guarantee the vital interest of the Cambodian people and refrain from forcing them to accept an internal solution involving a return to power by the criminal clique that committed serious crimes in killing fields. The Cambodian people—creators of the glorious Angkor civilization who were once pushed into a cruel genocidal abyss—have the right to permanently be rid of the Pol Pot clique’s wicked hands and to lead a peaceful, happy life in freedom, independence, and national reconciliation. This is the Cambodian people’s resolute will and earnest aspiration. A solution without the aim of permanently eliminating the Pol Pot genocidal regime is unacceptable to the Cambodian people.

Now that the time is ripe for a solution to the Cambodia issue, together with the fraternal peoples of Cambodia and Laos, the Vietnamese people hope that the Paris international conference will uphold its responsibility and make an accurate judgment to reach a correct solution to bring lasting peace to the Cambodian people as well as to peoples in Indochina and the Southeast Asian region. We hope that a comprehensive political solution will be reached for the Cambodian issue, including the international and internal aspects.

However, we contend that concrete issues related to the internal aspect should be decided by the Cambodian parties themselves and that other countries should not interfere and must respect the Cambodian people’s right to self-determination. Foreign countries should support and assist Cambodian factions in establishing a mechanism for national reconciliation. To avoid a civil war, foreign countries should demand a cease-fire agreement between the Cambodian factions, refrain from providing assistance and arms to any Cambodian party, and refrain from intervening in a civil war if it breaks out.

The Pol Pot clique presents the sole threat of a civil war. As a result, nations should vehemently condemn them and refrain from creating favorable conditions for them to revive, take power and rule Cambodia again. The genocidal regime must be permanently eliminated in Cambodia.

**Cambodian Army Political Delegation Arrives**  
*BK0308041989 Hanoi VNA in English 1620 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 2—A high-ranking delegation of the General Political Department of the Cambodian People’s Army led by General Bou Thang, Politburo member of the People’s Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chief of the department, arrived here today on an official visit to Vietnam.

The same day, the Cambodian delegation held talks with a host delegation led by Senior Lieutenant-General Nguyen Quyet, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-president of the State Council, and chief of the Vietnam People’s Army General Political Department. The two (?sides) informed each other about the present situation of their respective countries, especially of their respective Armies, and other matters of mutual interest concerning political work in their Armies in the new situation.

This evening, Sen. Lieut.-Gen. Nguyen Quyet gave a banquet in honour of the Cambodian guests.

**Assembly Delegation’s Visit to Thailand Reviewed**  
*BK0308070789 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Aug 89*

[Text] The SRV National Assembly Foreign Relations Committee delegation—headed by its chairman, Nguyen Thi Binh—successfully concluded its visit to Thailand at the invitation of the Thai National Assembly and returned to Hanoi on 31 July.

During its 7-day stay in Thailand, the delegation received an audience with Princess Maha Chakri Sirinthon and held talks with Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, House Speaker Pancha Kesonthong, and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila. The delegation also held talks with the Thai House of Representatives External Relations Committee, headed by its chairman, Prasop Butsarakham; called on and worked with Prachuap Chaiyasan, minister of science, technology, and energy; and with the under secretary of the State University Bureau.

The delegation visited Udon Thani, Chiang Mai, Chan Buri, and Rayong Provinces; it met with representatives of economic, cultural, science, and technological establishments and many businessmen from various parts of Thailand. The delegation also met with more than 2,000 Vietnamese residents in Udon Thani Province and received a number of Vietnamese residents in Chiang Mai and Bangkok.

Through these meetings, the Thai side expressed pleasure in receiving the Vietnamese delegation and expressed the hope of developing friendship and cooperation with Vietnam, especially economic cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual interests, thereby contributing to making the region more prosperous.

The visit to Thailand by the SRV National Assembly Foreign Relations Committee delegation has created better understanding and contributed to strengthening the relations between the two National Assemblies, states, and peoples of Vietnam and Thailand.

#### **Nguyen Van Linh Greets Greek Communist Leaders**

*BK0308083589 Hanoi VNA in English 0630 GMT*

3 Aug 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 3—General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh has extended his congratulations to Harilaos Florakis and Grigoris Farakos on their election as chairman and general secretary of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee respectively.

In his message, General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh wished the Greek party leaders many successes in their noble mission.

#### **Nguyen Van Linh Congratulates Polish Counterpart**

*BK0208153989 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT*

2 Aug 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 2—Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, has sent his warm congratulations to Mieczyslaw Rakowski on his election as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh wished his Polish counterpart success in his noble mission and the friendly and cooperative relation between the parties and peoples of the two countries further promotion.

#### **UNICEF Director Arrives To Inspect Program**

*BK0308034389 Hanoi VNA in English 1625 GMT*

2 Aug 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 2—James P. Grant, director-general of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), arrived here this afternoon on a friendly visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnamese Government.

After his arrival, J.P. Grant and his party called at the Hanoi children's palace and were welcomed by Vice Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien and others.

During his stay, he will inspect the implementation of the UNICEF-funded enlarged programme of immunization, and have working sessions with some offices concerned in order to further develop UNICEF's cooperation with Vietnam.

#### **Clashes Reported With FULRO 'Bandit' Group**

*BK0208143589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*

2330 GMT 31 Jul 89

[“Story” by Nguyen Dinh Duong about eradicating bandits in Mang Giand District, Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province]

[Text] After receiving a tip-off from citizens about a group of 12 bandits hiding in a nearby forest area who tried to get in touch with their cohorts to get supplies for their trip to Cambodia, the mobile police forces of the Interior Ministry coordinated with the people's security forces and police of Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province to immediately prepare a battle plan. At 2200 on 24 March 1989, the combat forces assembled at (Yea Bang) village and continued their operations through passes and across streams to (Paraguay) village in Mang Giang District, Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province closing in on the enemy target.

At 0600 the following day, 25 March, our comrades heard a BBC radio voice from a bush when they came about 5 or 6 meters from the target and found that the bandits had just wakened. Some of the bandits were listening to the radio, others exercising, and still others walking around. Because of heavy fog, the bandits could not see anything around them. The combat forces were deploying to envelop the enemy. After coming to within about 5 meters from the bandits, Comrade Hung tossed 2 grenades into the middle group of bandits and opened fire.

Surprised, some bandits were killed, others were wounded, still others fled, the rest surrendered. The combat forces killed three bandits (Not, Y Yut, and Rot), captured two others (Ton and But), wounded three others, and seized 10 rifles, 200 cartridges, 2 radio sets and some clothing items and documents including records marked ZG-23 of the 2d Military Region, FULRO [French acronym for United Front for the Liberation of Oppressed Races].

After the fight, combat forces withdrew to their station, held to their locality, stayed close to the people, launching a movement to counter bandits and protect the peaceful life of villagers. Due to the movement's motivation of the masses, on 19 May mobile police forces were informed by the people that two bandits had recently returned to (Prey and Yea Pet) villages of Mang Giang District to get in touch with the bandits wounded during the 25 March fight who were hiding in the villages. The mobile police forces coordinated with the local police and guerrilla forces of (Yea Pet) village to organize the fight. This time the combat forces were deployed in an arc formation to encircle (Prey) village. On 20 May, the village party chapter secretary struck rang a bell for roll call to muster and separate the villagers from the bandits. The police forces then discovered a bandit hiding in a bungalow at the end of the village. As Comrade Do Tuan Danh opened the door of the bungalow, three bandits inside it opened fire and ran away. He then rolled onto the ground and fired back. One of the bandits holding a grenade jumped over a sluice into (Plung) village but was wrestled onto the ground by two policemen. At the moment, Comrade Thu jumped over a barbed wire fence to seize the two remaining bandits possessing two rifles, 15 cartridges and 2 grenades, thus assuring security for the combat forces and (Prey) villagers. They have thus garnered the ethnic minority people's confidence in the armed forces and helped accelerate the mass movement to oppose reactionaries and defend the security of villages and hamlets.

**Industrial Crop Production in Localities Reported**  
*BK0308094989 Hanoi VNA in English 0615 GMT  
3 Aug 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 3—Since early this year, the General Department of Rubber has grown 5,000 more hectares with rubber saplings and collected 12,000 tonnes of latex.

The Phu Rieng rubber plantation, with more than 1,000 hectares of rubber ready for harvest, has extracted 1,259 tonnes of latex. In June last, the plantation covered 750 more hectares with rubber saplings.

The central province of Quang Nam-Da Nang has prepared enough coconut saplings for growing on 700 more hectares in the latter half of this year. This achievement has been made possible thanks to the province's new policy of contracting with local inhabitants for nursing coconut saplings.

The building materials and granite export company in the same province has exported the first batch of 160 cubic meters of granite.

**Winter-Spring Rice Production 'Highest Ever'**  
*BK0308092589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[Text] According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, as well as preliminary reports by various localities, in the 1988-89 winter-spring crop season the entire country has planted 1.995 million hectares of rice. This shows the highest ever output with approximately 43,000 hectares in excess of the planned norm and an increase of 113,000 hectares over the 1987-88 winter-spring crop season. The Mekong River Delta region alone has accounted for more than 682,000 hectares, exceeding the planned norm by 8.3 percent and production an increase of 15 percent compared with the previous winter-spring crop season.

The average yield of this rice nationwide is approximately 37 quintals per hectare, exceeding the planned norm by .05 quintal per hectare, and its output has exceeded the planned norm or increased by 425,000 metric tons compared with the previous winter-spring crop season.

**Do Muoi Sends Condolences to Typhoon Victims**  
*BK0308064189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi's message to typhoon victims in Thanh Hoa Province—date not given]

[Text] On behalf of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers, I convey my condolences to the families of typhoon victims and my regards to cadres, combatants, and people of Thanh Hoa Province. I commend units and individuals who upheld the sense of responsibility and bravely assisted typhoon victims, saved the people's belongings, and protected socialist property, thereby setting good examples in assisting one another to promptly overcome the aftermath of the typhoon and quickly stabilize the daily life and restore production.

**Provides Aid for Damage**  
*BK0308063789 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Text] The Council of Ministers Chairman on 31 July ordered the Ministry of Finance to provide Thanh Hoa Province with 3 billion dong to purchase grain and materials and to repair equipment for restoring agricultural and industrial production, and fishery, and assisting typhoon victims and their families. The Council of Ministers also sent 200 tonnes of rice to help people in Tinh Gia District.

## New Zealand

### Sacked Finance Minister Reelected to Cabinet

*BK0308092989 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Aug 89*

[Text] In New Zealand, the sacked finance minister, Mr Roger Douglas, has been reelected to cabinet by his government caucus colleagues.

Mr Douglas was sacked last December after a long battle with the prime minister, Mr Lange, over economic policy. He subsequently challenged Mr Lange for the leadership of the ruling Labor Party, but failed.

Before today's caucus vote, Mr Lange demanded that nominees to cabinet positions must give a commitment of loyalty.

A cabinet reshuffle is expected next Tuesday.

### Outlines Differences With Lange

*BK0308042689 Hong Kong AFP in English 0407 GMT 3 Aug 89*

[By Suzanne Pollard]

[Text] Wellington, Aug 3 (AFP)—Former Finance Minister Roger Douglas, the architect of the Labour government's free market economic revolution, was voted back into the cabinet Thursday, signalling trouble ahead for already embattled Prime Minister David Lange.

Mr Lange told a press conference the government caucus had elected Mr Douglas and Employment Undersecretary Annette King to fill two cabinet posts vacant since the departure of Mr Douglas and his staunch ally Richard Prebble late last year.

The prime minister said he would announce next week what portfolio Mr Douglas would be given, but stressed it would definitely not be one in which he could influence economic policy.

Mr Douglas's reinstatement is a major blow to Mr Lange, under siege with falling popularity both within his caucus and among the public.

The long and bitter battle between the two men which preceded the sacking last December, and Mr Douglas's subsequent vigorous campaigning against Mr Lange, have been generally accepted as major reasons for the government's falling fortunes in public opinion polls.

Mr Lange fell out with Mr Douglas over the rapid pace of economic change that was wreaking considerable social havoc on the country, with the consequences of soaring unemployment and high interest rates causing serious public concern.

Mr Lange wanted to pause and give the public a breather, as he put it, while Mr Douglas believed it was necessary to keep the reforms coming.

In a statement to the caucus before the vote was taken, Mr Douglas said he would not change his views on the government's economic strategy and would continue to press for more reforms.

"Nobody should expect me to back away from what I believe in," he said.

Mr Douglas said he still believed New Zealand could achieve a four to five percent growth rate by 1993 instead of the two-and-a-half to three percent expected on current policy settings.

He also believed unemployment could be reduced by 1993 to around 50,000 from its current level of 150,000.

"If I go back into the cabinet, I will be going back to advocate, at the highest level, policies designed to achieve those goals," he said.

In his statement to the caucus Mr Douglas stressed his loyalty to his colleagues and to the caucus, but fell short of expressing his loyalty specifically to Mr Lange.

However, Mr Lange told reporters he had sought and received a pledge of loyalty from Mr Douglas.

The success of Finance Minister David Caygill's first budget last week, with its emphasis of setting social policy goals for the future, was championed by Mr Lange this week as he covertly criticised Mr Douglas in the lead-up to the caucus vote.

"This government does not see its social commitments as a costly luxury that can only be afforded after all the debts have been paid off and the economy is in perfect working order," he said in a speech Wednesday.

The government saw economic management and social policy as inextricably linked, rather than mutually hostile, he said.

"Winning a dynamic economy is a hollow victory if a large number of people are excluded from it," Mr Lange added.

## Papua New Guinea

### Troops Kill Two Secessionists in Bougainville

*BK0308094389 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Aug 89*

[Text] Papua New Guinea troops in Bougainville have shot dead another two secessionist rebels in a clash in the mountain jungles to the south of the giant copper mine.

The bodies of the rebels have been airlifted to Arawa on the coast by helicopter.

Radio Australia correspondent, Sean Dorney, says that three Defense Force Companies are in the (Sikuru) area making a concerted drive against the rebels.

Repair teams from the Bougainville Mining Company are due to start work on restoring of the mine's sabotaged facilities tomorrow following an assurance from the Papua New Guinea prime minister, Mr Namaliu, that the rebels have been cleared from the area.

### Solomon Islands

**Parliament Holds First Session Since Elections**  
BK3007093389 Hong Kong AFP in English 0850 GMT  
30 Jul 89

[By David Tuhanuku]

[Text] Honiara, July 30 (AFP)—Both sides of the house face an uncertain future as the Solomon Islands National Parliament begins its first full session here Monday since elections five months ago.

Political observers said the capital Honiara was rife with rumours that Prime Minister Solomon Mamaloni was already considering a major cabinet reshuffle or the formation of a coalition government with defectors from the opposition.

Mr. Mamaloni, whose People's Alliance Party holds 22 of the 38 seats in Parliament, is reported to be unhappy with the performance of some of his ministers.

Observers said Mr. Mamalaoni was also understood to have had serious disagreements with several ministers including Foreign Minister Sir Baddley Devesi, who was this island state's first governor general after independence from Britain in 1978.

These were believed to include Mr. Mamaloni's decision recently not to meet either a visiting British junior minister, Lord Glenarthur, or Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans.

However Mr. Mamaloni has rejected such speculation as false information being spread by certain quarters to try to discredit him and his government.

The 16 opposition MPs will meet Monday morning before the opening of Parliament to elect their leader.

The main contenders are expected to be Liberal Party leader Bartholomew Ulufa'alu, Independent MP and former Ambassador to the United Nations Francis Sae-mala, United Party leader and former Prime Minister Sir Peter Kenilorea and the leader of the Nationalist Front for Progress Andrew Nori.

Mr. Ulufa'alu appeared to have the nomination wrapped up when about 12 opposition members proposed him for the leadership three months ago.

But as the parliamentary sitting was twice postponed, most of these nominations were withdrawn.

Observers said there was widespread speculation that Mr. Ulufa'alu had approached Mr. Mamaloni about taking his Liberals over to the government side.

Although Mr. Ulufa'alu denied this at a news conference last week, Mr. Mamaloni confirmed that he had been approached by an opposition group about joining his government.

Governor-General Sir George Lepping will open the parliamentary session with the traditional speech from the throne in which he is expected to outline the new government's major policies and work programme.

**END OF**

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